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Britain and France Agree To Merge Fleets in East: Motor Tax Boost Fought

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 29, 1939

Accord Reached at Singapore Naval Parley

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain indicated in the House today that Great Britain and France had arranged for the fullest possible co-operation in the Far East in an emergency.

"As in the case of other staff conversations," he said, "it would not be in the public interest to disclose details of the discussions."

(Conversations among British and French naval chiefs in the Far East began June 22. They were scheduled to end June 26, but were prolonged to permit Admiral Sir Ragner Colvin of Australia to participate. Singapore dispatches reported naval leaders had agreed to put British and French fleets under British leadership in event of war.)

Legislature Cleans Up Loose Ends

On the eve of prorogation for a 10-day recess over Independence Day, the Legislature today attempted to clean up several loose ends of pressing problems.

The Governor's proposal to increase the now three-cent State gas tax to five cents a gallon this year and then drop back to four cents in 1940 was assailed by motor-vehicle interests. (Details on Page 11.)

Charges that money has been "improperly used" in obtaining prison pardons, were brought before the Legislature by its Special Commission investigating pardons and paroles. [Details Page 1.]

Over the opposition of Republican leaders, a bill to repeal the employees' contribution to State unemployment compensation was passed to be engrossed by the Senate today.

A State wage and hour law was recommended by the Committee on Labor. (Details: Page 3.)

Test on Bond Tax Exemption Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department asked Congress today to enact legislation, for a court test, prohibiting the future issuance of tax-exempt securities and subjecting interest from state bonds to Federal income taxes.

Golden W. Bell, acting Solicitor General, told the House Ways and Means Committee the Department felt the Supreme Court might uphold such legislation.

Boston Engineer Asks 'Ground Rent' Tax

The proposition that taxes on "home owning and industry," personal property and polls "be reduced or abolished" by assessment of ground rent was placed before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today by businessmen, lawyers, and educators, led by John S. Codman, Boston engineer and business executive.

The Codman argument was that collection of "ground rent" by any community was fully justified because the value of the land "is due, not to any effort on the part of the owner or user of the site, but to the size and character of the population and to the location of the site with reference to the activities of such population."

Mr. Codman said that since the value of the land was created by the community, the community was "morally entitled to collect" taxation up to the total value of the ground rent.

Peace Is Goal of House Neutrality Debate

WASHINGTON—Uniform desire of Representatives to keep the United States out of a foreign war continued to stand out as the overshadowing sentiment of the House during debate on foreign policy. Effectiveness of the discussion of the Bloom bill revising neutrality legislation led observers to look for a moderation of extremes among both isolationists and interventionists. Details: Page 2.]

Dixie Clipper Leaves Horta for Lisbon

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways' 41-ton Dixie Clipper roared along on the second leg of its inaugural passenger flight from the United States to Europe today. It hit speeds up to 180 miles an hour on the 2,397-mile first leg from Port Washington, N. Y., to Horta, the Azores, landing there at 5:52 a. m. (E. S. T.) flying time was 15 hours, 42 minutes.

The clipper took off from Horta at 7:36 a. m. for Lisbon, Portugal, a hop expected to be made in seven hours.

German Plane Crosses Atlantic to Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The Pommern, four-engined German plane, arrived here from Berlin today by way of Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa, and Natal, Brazil. It carried two passengers, both of the Foske-Wulf Company, builders of the plane, and a crew of six.

The plane left Tempelhof Airdrome June 27 and crossed the South Atlantic from Bathurst to Natal in 9 hours, 47 minutes. Total elapsed time from Berlin to Rio De Janeiro was 40 hours, 54 minutes; flying time was 34 hours, 49 minutes.

British Offer Safeguard for Baltic States?

LONDON (AP)—Britain was said by informed quarters today to have sent proposals to Moscow for inclusion of the Baltic states and Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland in the proposed Anglo-French-Russian mutual-assistance pact.

This proposal was said to have been in the latest instructions the British Government dispatched to Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador to Russia.

Poland Warns It Will Fight for Corridor

WARSAW (AP)—Declaring that Poland's Baltic seacoast and the Polish Corridor were the "air and sun of our existence as a State," President Moscicki of Poland, today warned of his Nation's determination to defend its outlets no matter how great its adversary or how heavy the outside pressure. [Details. Page 1.]

Britain Offers to Discuss German Naval Pact

BERLIN (AP)—Britain has sent a note to Germany which expressed willingness to discuss a new British-German naval treaty to replace that of 1935 denounced by Chancellor Hitler April 28. [Details and reactions: Page 1.]

World Business Leaders Give Peace Pledge

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Business leaders from six countries attending the International Chamber of Commerce joined in an international radiocast yesterday pledging co-operation toward fostering friendship among nations.

Bulgarian Premier Slated to See Hitler

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—Premier George Kiosseivanoff will go to Berlin July 3 for talks with Reichsführer Hitler and his aides, it was announced today.

Stoicho Moshanoff, President of the National Assembly, will leave July 1 for Paris and London. His trip was described as "purely personal," but informed sources expected he would talk with French and British leaders.

Roosevelt Strives to Regain Money Control

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt, back in Washington, began a swift drive today to recapture control of monetary legislation in Congress. While the President summoned Senate and House leaders for conference on strategy, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau declared this a very unfortunate time for the President to lose monetary powers voted away from him by the Senate. [Details: Page 6.]

President Approves Flood Control Measure

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today an appropriation bill carrying $305,188,514 for nonmilitary activities of the War Department, including flood control and river and harbor improvements. Congress increased the President's estimates for flood control and river and harbor work by $50,000,000.

Of the total provided, $172,000,000 was earmarked for flood control, including $39,000,000 for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and $96,000,000 for maintenance and new work on rivers and harbors.

Outdoor Forum at Wellesley Institute

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University Leads Forum on Far East

Students ask and discuss questions at New England Institute of International Relations now in progress.

Action on Silver Blow to Mexico; Bank Off Market

By Betty Kirk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., June 29—A smashing blow has been given the financial and mining groups by the United States Senate's vote to discontinue foreign silver purchases. Little optimism is expressed here that a compromise permitting the resumption of silver purchases is likely.

The Bank of Mexico was forced to withdraw from the foreign exchange market when $1,000,000 was sold in the first hour after news of the Senate's action, the peso weakening from a previous 5 to the dollar to 5.5. Predictions are current it may drop to ten.

As the biggest silver producing Nation in the world, Mexico is the worst hit by the Senate action. Mining is the chief and most stable national industry of this country, providing 40 per cent of its exports and supplying a high percentage of Government revenue.

Suspension of activities in this industry with a drop in price and a doubtful market are predicted, threatening serious unemployment to 60,000 workers and a decrease in national income which has been chiefly stabilized by metal exports.

The industry has been virtually subsidized by the United States Treasury since the passage of the American Silver Purchase Act in 1934.

Two alternatives are seen here as facing the Government:

1. Devaluation of the peso to ten to dollar. This course would strike a further blow to Mexico's foreign trade and bring exports to the United States to their lowest ebb in many years.
2. Free coinage of silver by the Bank of Mexico, converting bullion into pesos after removing the coinage charge.

While this latter policy would solve the domestic situation for two or three years, it would lead to further nationalistic attempts at self sufficiency, militating against foreign trade and weakening a market that formerly was one of the United States' best.

Fortunately the domestic situation is strengthened just now by good corn and wheat crops which it is expected will eliminate or diminish large food imports.

The populace can still tighten its belts even more than it did during the post-oil expropriation period of last year. The greatest deprivation is threatened to the miners who promised to be the first sufferers. They telegraphed President Cardenas appealing for aid.

The gravest situation threatened is the increase in political unrest current during the past six months, based on the coming Presidential campaign. President Cardenas' position and the candidacy of Gen. Avila Camacho, who is dedicated to the continuance of Cardenas policies, have been weakened by the economic crisis, while the campaign of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan is stronger.

U. S. Treasury's foreign silver buying based on London prices: Financial Page.

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Peace Must Be on Divine Basis To Endure, Institute Is Told

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 29—Only when law and order are established on a divine instead of a human basis can there be any hope of enduring international and industrial peace, members of the New England Institute of International Relations were told by the Rev. Dr. Albert David Belden, a leading British Christian pacifist, in informal conferences yesterday and today on the grassy slopes of the Wellesley College campus beside Lake Waban. Dr. Belden will give a lecture, open to the public, tonight at 8:15 in Alumnae Hall, on "The Pacifist Answer to Aggression."

From comfortable positions on the grass, Institute students looked up at Dr. Belden between a small ring of camp chairs placed close to his, while he discounted the value of the various plans for cooperative defense against aggression which they had been considering at different meetings.

All such plans, he said, can be only temporary in effect so long as they are based on nothing more than the balancing of different combinations of human self interest and desire for security.

Divine Government

The Founder of Christianity, Dr. Belden declared, taught the necessity of recognizing a God of Love as the sole source of law and its enforcement, and very definitely indicated that the establishment of the kingdom of heaven—which would supersede all merely human authority—depended on individual willingness to accept divine control in place of personal self interest and human fears.

"A true social order cannot be built on any basis of self regard, but only upon the foundation of mutual love," Dr. Belden asserted, "and it is futile to work for the permanent establishment of international ethics on a plane higher than the ethics guiding individual human relations.

"When the Christian principle of self-giving love becomes the guiding force in individual relationships, then international relationships will automatically follow suit, and world peace will be assured," he said. "Leaving the animal and approaching the divine nature, there must be the steady emergence of a new humanity which will neither make war nor use the war method in any part of man's social life."

Asks How Arms Aid

Dr. Belden has for the last 11 years been the Superintendent of Whitefield Central Mission, Tottenham Court Road, London. He is a member of the National Free Church Council, the World Brotherhood Federation, and the World Congress of Faiths, and was nominated recently for Chairmanship of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

He brought with him to the United States on this visit a petition signed by about 1,000,000 British peace movement members, urging President Roosevelt to call a World Economic Conference as a means of removing some internat-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Money Looms Big Factor In Pardon Grants

Governors have acted in violation of law and unrest in prisons created, investigators assert.

Money has been "improperly used" for procuring pardons; Governors have granted pardons in violation of the law; and an important cause of unrest in the State's penal institutions is the "common rumor" among inmates that pardons are not obtainable except "by the payment of money."

These charges — regarded the most serious yet officially made in the turbulent parole and pardons controversy in Massachusetts—were laid before the Legislature today by its special investigating commission.

No specific cases or individuals involved were included although the commission declared its report was based on "evidence already heard and facts already collected."

Funds Needed

Unless additional funds are appropriated—the commission suggested $10,000—the investigations may not be continued, the legislature was warned. The request for an additional $10,000 would carry the commission to Dec. 1, 1940, but members declared that further preliminary reports can be prepared this year on which bills establishing major pardon and parole reforms can be placed before the current legislature.

In its preliminary report to the Legislature today the commission expressed the conviction:

"That money was paid to be improperly used for the procuring of pardons in certain cases. It is satisfied that for the past several years it was common rumor among the inmates of our penal institutions that a pardon could not be obtained except by the payment of money."

Without Request

Sometimes pardons were granted by governors without any request to the parole board and without notice to the Attorney General or district attorney, as provided by law, the report stated.

"In other cases, such pardons of persons guilty of most serious crimes have been granted against the advice of the parole board and over the objection of the heads of the Department of Correction and penal institutions and prosecuting authorities."

Unrest prevalent in the State's penal institutions has been caused "to a great extent" by a feeling among prisoners for the past several years that only those with special influence or who "could raise substantial sums" had any chance of being pardoned, the report continued.

Signed by All

All seven members of the commission signed the report. It is headed by Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, and was created May 5 of this year as a result of the widespread public protest of the pardon of Raymond L. S. Patriarca last December after he had served 84 days of a

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Poles Warn Reich Hands Off Baltic 'Our Air and Sun'

By a Staff Artist

Ignacy Moscicki
President of Poland

Moscicki tells aims of Warsaw in radiocast —Will Hitler listen to British plea?

WARSAW, June 29 (AP)—President Moscicki, in a broadcast speech climaxing Poland's Naval Week today, declared the Nation's war-won seacoast and Pomorze, the Polish Corridor, were the "air and sun of our existence as a state."

He proclaimed Poland's determination to keep its outlets to the sea no matter how great its adversary or how heavy the outside pressure.

Despite its determined tone, the President's speech was regarded in diplomatic circles as carefully nonprovocative. He said that both Gdynia and Danzig were "open doors to the world."

"In the traditional Naval Week every year," the President said, "the thoughts and sentiments of all Poland concentrate on the seacoast, of all our frontiers the shortest yet most important sector because three quarters of our foreign trade passes through it.

"That is why the ports of Gdynia (in Poland, at the head of the Polish Corridor) and Danzig (which Germany wants returned to the Reich) have such exceptionally great significance for our national economy. That is why the Free City of Danzig is now bound to us by so many ties as well as it was in past centuries.

Pomorze and Seacoast Vital

"Today we pass in our minds along the banks of the Vistula, the queen of Polish rivers, to Danzig and to Gdynia.

"Although every acre of Polish soil is equally dear and close to us, and in equal measure helps to make up the great entity of our native land, Pomorze and the seacoast are the basic elements of our economic and political independence.

"They are invaluable—the air and the sun of our existence as a state.

"The consciousness of this value exists today in the heart and mind of every Pole. The greater the adversities encountered, the more hostile the external circumstances, the firmer our determination."

Intent on Peaceful Work

President Moscicki voiced Poland's determination to continue its "peaceful work for our own good and that of other peoples with whom we wish to develop our economic and intellectual relations."

He went on: "But we are living in times when the world has reverted to a race for armaments, when especially over the seas loom dangers of conflict. It is our desire to maintain and consolidate peace on the Baltic but this also imposes on us the duty of enhancing the naval power of Poland."

In conclusion, the President appealed for participation in the National Naval Defense Fund collection and declared:

"Already strong on land and in the air, we want to become strong on sea in order to assure the continued development of our maritime life and completely fulfill the vocation of the Polish Nation on the sea."

Danzig Police Strengthened

Reports in Warsaw yesterday said the Free City of Danzig was reinforcing its police with recruits which unconfirmed advices said were well-trained Germans who were being organized into a "Free Corps."

[In Danzig, authorities acknowledged that the police force was being strengthened by several hundred men, but said that the additions had been decided upon last fall.

Reports reaching London asserted 4,000 German officers and men had entered Danzig in 24 hours. In both Berlin and Danzig, officials denied a "Free Corps" was being organized as well as that there was any unusual infiltration of Germans.]

While President Moscicki spoke from Warsaw, 80,000 Poles, many of them from Danzig, massed at Gdynia and took this oath:

"We swear to defend the eternal right of Poland to the Baltic and to protect the maritime future of our country, to maintain an invincible guard in the mouth of the Vistula, to increase continually achievements on sea and on shore and to defend and protect our brothers on the other side of the frontiers who are an integral part of our nation. So help us God."

Carried on 30 Trains

Thirty special trains took visitors to Gdynia from all Provinces for the ceremonies.

A large group of American Poles who arrived at Gdynia on the Pilsudski participated in the events at the port.

Gdynia was lavishly decorated with national flags and bunting.

Guests were headed by Vice-Premier Eugene Kwiatkowski; Anthony Roman, Minister of Commerce and Industry; and Marian Chodacki, Polish Commissioner in Danzig. All three wore the uniform of the Naval League which organized today's ceremonies.

Note of Britain To Hitler Seeks Peace for Danzig

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29 — Distressed by reports that a German coup in the Free City of Danzig may be more imminent even than August or September, the British Government is intensifying its efforts to dissuade Reichsführer Hitler from any action considered likely to precipitate a general conflict.

For the first time in a formal diplomatic document, the British Government officially denies German charges of encirclement and hostility in a note delivered to Berlin yesterday. The message constituted a reply to the denunciation of the 1935 naval agreement by Herr Hitler two months ago.

Although the document discusses at length various technical aspects of the naval question, its greatest significance is generally acknowledged to reside in the opening paragraphs which attempt to refute the argument that Britain is endeavoring to encircle the Reich.

"It is not the case," the note says, "that in whatever part of Europe Germany might be involved in warlike conflict Great Britain must always take up an attitude hostile to Germany. Great Britain could only be hostile to Germany if Germany were to commit an act of aggression against another country; and political decisions to which it is understood the German Government refer in their memorandum, involving guarantees by Great Britain to certain countries, could only operate if the countries concerned were to be attacked by Germany."

Misreading of Aims Seen

Proceeding, the British note refers specifically to the fact that "in the memorandum from the German Government the effort is made to describe the British policy as a policy of encirclement. This description is without any justification, and indicates a misunderstanding and misreading of British purposes which must be corrected."

The note likewise denies the charge that Britain has "either the intention or desire to restrict development of German trade," and says that on the contrary the "consistent desire of His Majesty's Government, far from being the promotion of a war with Germany, has been and is to establish Anglo-German relations on the basis of a mutual recognition of the needs of both countries consistently with due regard for the rights of other nations."

Effect of Pleas Questioned

It is significant that there is almost no tendency even in the opposition press here to criticize these assurances as further "appeasement." The reason is undoubtedly the general conviction that relations between Britain and Germany are now so uneasy and the general European situation so serious that everything possible should be done to endeavor to lessen this tension.

All indications so far, however, are to the effect that neither this official note nor other British appeals and warnings—such as the radiocast in German yesterday by Mr. F. W. Oglivie, Director General of the British Broadcasting Company, and the plainly worded

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Intimate Message from Washington

It's Night, and the Senate Chamber Has an Air of Leisurely Casualness—The Calm and Good Nature Give Reassurance

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

You can see the light 'way over on the Virginia side across the Potomac. If you know where the Capitol is you can pick out the dome by the light when the Senate is in night session. What you really see is the reflected beam of three 500-watt lamps, and even on a drizzling night they are visible for miles.

As you approach the Capitol the signs of unusual activity multiply. Usually the domed Capitol is left alone in its floodlights to the care of the solitary tourist. Now there is coming and going in the darkness and pools of light reflected in puddles about the big plaza. The state doors on the Senate side are open and figures, dwarfed in perspective, are walking up and down the stone stairs that spill down from the upper floor.

Inside you find lines of tourists patiently waiting on the marble stairways. And as you approach the inner chamber by circuitous ways and an elevator whimsically labeled "for Senators only" signs of additional activity appear. Here is the press room, for example. Reporters are pounding out stories for distant papers, each one rapt in the throes of his own composition, face to the wall, typewriter on a shelf, and student lamp illuminating yellow copy paper. It is 8 now and the "early leads" are going out to the "bulldog"—the queer tomorrow's edition that comes out the evening before, with the same sense to the reader of living in the future that he gets in a dispatch across the international dateline.

Telegraph Keys Hum Steadily

From somewhere there is the hum of many telegraph keys. It is only noticeable if your ear is tuned to it, but once noticed it is as omnipresent as the drone of cicadas on a summer night.

Now you pass through the swinging glass doors and emerge right over the Vice-President's dias, with the Senate of the United States below you, and the Senators facing your way.

The first impression of a night session is of leisurely casualness. You are looking down from the press gallery. It is a sprawling scene without a focal point and the newcomer finds it hard to pick out details.

The Senate is one of the few legislative bodies on earth that is not crowded. There is ample room on the green carpet for the 96 desks arranged in four half circles divided by a center aisle like ripples spreading out from the Vice-President's throne. Looking down on it you get the first impression of a hodgepodge of blacks and whites. The desk tops are splashed with papers, and half the Senators loll in white suits.

The big room is illuminated from glass panels in the ceiling. The light is vaguely unnatural. You notice that as a Senator moves about he casts no shadow. Maybe that is symbolic. At any rate the indirect lighting permeates the room with a glow that is oddly unreal without being exactly uncomfortable. It is the luminosity of the inside of an aquarium, and these politicians swimming about are fish, dressed in black and white.

Gilbert and Sullivan Touch

The debate does not for the purpose of this column, interest us. We are intent on impressions. The scene focuses after a while on a mellifluous tall man (it is Senator Ashurst) dressed in immaculate white, who is quoting Gilbert and Sullivan:

"I always voted at my party's call
And never thought of thinking for myself at all."

It has something to do with the WPA theater project debate, now under way. There is a comfortable, mellow laugh.

Habitués will tell you that the Senate is different at night. Men who would normally be at home at this hour are here and have brought some of the home atmosphere with them. It 's like a big club. There is a touch of cozyness about it and of strangeness, like being in familiar surroundings at an unfamiliar hour. Page boys in shirtsleeves run about. No rancor is being displayed and it is very evident that a compromise of some sort is being worked out. (As a matter of fact the money for the Federal Theater Project, knocked out by the House, is being restored.)

These are the quick impressions of a night session. They are puctuated by familiar cries from the chairman, "the ayes appear to have it, the ayes have it; the amendment is agreed to"; "the question is on the amendment," and the like.

Queues of the stairways; a light in the dome that you can see all the way through the rain to Virginia, and inside a comfortable gentleman's club, quoting Gilbert and Sullivan. There is something reassuring about it all.

Richard L. Strout

British Note to Hitler Seeks To Avoid War Over Danzig

(Continued from Page 1)

pleas by Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden—have had the desired effect. The German press terms the note "unhelpful" and even "insolent." But official circles still hope that the effect in leading National Socialist circles may be greater than appears on the surface.

The portion of the note dealing specifically with the naval matter reminded Germany of the words of Joachim von Ribbentrop, now Foreign Minister, who negotiated the 1935 agreement as Ambassador-at-Large, describing the pact as a "permanent" agreement. Britain also pointed out that the agreement had no provision for a one-sided denunciation.

The note added that if what the German Government contemplated was negotiation of another agreement to replace the provisions now terminated, Britain would like to know:

1. Something about the scope and purpose which Germany would consider appropriate to such an agreement.
2. When the discussions should take place.
3. How the German Government "would propose to ensure that any action in the shape of denunciation or modification of a new agreement during the terms of its validity should carry the consent of both parties."

Germany's request that the "qualitative provisions of the Anglo-German agreement of July 17, 1937, remain unaffected," obtained this answer:

"In principle His Majesty's Government would share this desire, but they are bound to point out that retention of the qualitative provisions alone will not suffice to create that feeling of mutual security to which it was the purpose of the Anglo-German agreement to contribute and of which the provisions for exchange of information were the expression.

"His Majesty's Government would however at all times be ready to consider with the German Government the possibility in the words of their note of reaching a 'clear and categorical understanding' on a sure basis."

The communication went on to say that it was not clear just what were the limitations by which Germany considered itself bound in the matter of cruisers, and asked for clarification on this point.

Berlin Calls Note 'Arrogant'

BERLIN, June 29 (AP)—A scornful chorus greeted today Great Britain's answer to Adolf Hitler's denunciation of the 1935 British-German naval limitation agreement and indicated that the National Socialist leader intended to follow his "road of destiny" without any chains on his growing Navy.

The controlled German press and the authoritative news service Deutscher Dienst pointed to the British document as an "arrogant note" and declared there would be little to negotiate between the two countries in naval matters as long as what National Socialists call Britain's "encirclement policy" continues.

It was pointed out, however, that the German Government would answer "at the proper time" the "objective" part of the British note which told Germany that Britain was willing to negotiate a new naval limitation arrangement, flatly denied the "encirclement" charge, and pointedly asked what assurances the Reich could give that any new naval pact would not be scrapped.

Herr Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter raised the suspicion that the British memorandum was held up for two months so it could be presented on the twentieth anniversary of the Versailles Treaty. Herr Hitler announced abrogation of the 1935 treaty, in which Germany agreed to limit its total naval tonnage to 35 per cent of Great Britain's, in his Reichstag speech of April 28.

Moscow Wary of Peace Bloc

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP)—Great Britain and France were accused by Propaganda Commissar Andre A. Zhdanoff in a signed editorial today of using negotiations with Soviet Russia for a mutual aid pact as a ruse "to help them strike a bargain with the aggressors."

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda, without waiting for new British-French proposals to be delivered to Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, displayed the editorial on its front page.

Mr. Zhdanoff did not assert specifically that negotiations have ended, but observed that they "have entered a blind alley."

The significance of Mr. Zhdanoff's views, called his "personal opinion," was stressed by the front-page display given the article by Pravda and by the fact that he is not only the Communist press chief but also Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme Soviet (Russian Parliament) and a member of the Supreme Council for Naval Affairs.

"Everything indicates," Mr. Zhdanoff concluded, "that the British and French do not want such an agreement with the U. S. S. R. based on the principle of equality and reciprocity, although they daily swear that they also are for 'equality.'"

"What they still want," Mr. Zhdanoff concluded, "is an agreement under which the U. S. S. R. would play the role of a hired man carrying on its shoulders the entire load of the engagement. No self-respecting country would accept such an agreement if it does not want to be a plaything in the hands of people who want someone to pull a hot coal out of the fire for them."

[Prime Minister Chamberlain indicated in London Jan. 19 that new instructions would be sent to British diplomats at Moscow soon in the lengthy British-French-Russian negotiations.]

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Scouts at Fair, 50,000 Strong Largest Assembly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—More than 50,000 Boy Scouts,, the largest number ever assembled in one spot throughout the world, swarmed into the New York World's Fair today in celebration of Boy Scout Day at the exposition, while about 200 delegates to the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Council at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel joined them.

Arriving early in the morning the Scouts and Scout leaders dotted the 1,216 acres of the Fair with their brown uniforms, while a large number of the concessions in the amusement area permitted 5 and 10-cent admissions for Scouts in uniform.

In a message sent to the annual dinner of the National Council, President Roosevelt, honorary President of the Boy Scouts, called for greater and continued support of the Boy Scout movement.

"In sending my greetings to the National Council I desire to express the hope that the annual meeting of the Boy Scouts of American will find our superb organization in a stronger position than ever before," the President said.

Youth a Bulwark

"I desire to reiterate at this time my unshaken conviction that through work with our youth shall we obtain the greatest assurance of maintaining our democratic institutions in the fact of those forces which advocate forms of Government repugnant to our cherished democratic tradition. We who believe in the Boy Scouts have a particular responsibility for development in our youth of those qualities of character and understanding which alone can guarantee the future of democracy.

"In this task I bespeak the support of every parent, every educator, and every citizen," the President added.

Buffalo Awards

The presentation of seven silver Buffalo awards featured the program. These awards are made yearly on the basis of noteworthy service of a national or international character outside the regular line of duty to boyhood, either directly to or independent of the Boy Scouts.

The seven recipients were the Rev. Dr. William Chalmers Covert, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.; Marshall Field, a member of the National Executive Board and well-known philanthropist: Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, member of the National Executive Board and of the Committee on Education, both Boy Scout bodies; Heber J. Grant, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and sponsor of Scouting in the Mormon Church; the most Rev. Francis C. Kelley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Oklahoma City and Tulsa and Scouting liaison officer for his denomination; Dr. John R. Mott, active in religious, youth, and international organizations: and Norman Rockwell, artist and frequent painter of Boy Scout subjects.

In the principal address of the evening, Dr. Mott declared that although the national and international situation may look dark, there is no ground for pessimism when one looks upon the Boy Scout and kindred youth movements.

Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, replied to Dr. Mott, declaring that in the United States youth is receiving religious, moral and spiritual training.

Day at Fair

The Scouts assembled near the World's Fair theme center and marched to the Court of Peace for a short program, which was broadcast over a Nation-wide hookup and televised throughout the New York area.

A high point of the ceremonies was the citizenship dedication ceremony in which Col. Theodore Roosevelt presented a selected group of Scout-trained men as representing an estimated total of 270,000 Scouts and former Scouts who during the past year have attained voting age. Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, himself active in Scouting for many years administered a citizenship pledge prepared especially for this occasion.

F. B. I. Head Speaks

Another feature of the Boy Scout Day exercises was an address by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who spoke on "Men of Tomorrow."

Mr. Hoover called upon the Scouts to push their fight against crime and for honesty in public life, declaring that "this is your war—for a better America."

"It is a war for decency, for the safety of our homes, for the sanctity of our ballots and for the cleansing of the moral fabric of our fellowmen," he continued.

"It is your job to get recruits. Every boy you teach to hate crime is a victory for your side. Every person you can interest in a desire for clean politics, good Government, administration of justice, is, indeed, worth a citation for bravery and fidelity in action. You can win this war by the building of a great fortress—a national mental attitude which will instinctively hate crime and every element which fosters it."

Other features of the program were a drum and bugle contest, in which Fred Waring and other orchestra leaders were judges, and a safety demonstration.

Alfred E. Smith, four times Governor of New York State, addressed a luncheon meeting of the National Council, holding that the four major influences in the experience of a boy are the home, church, school, and Scouting.

A-Scouting We Will Go

(6) Associated Press

Scouting Has Its Day at New York World's Fair

(1) On way to camp; (2) Tenderfoot ties knots; (3) Second Class Scout uses ax; (4) Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive; (5) Learning by doing; (6) Daniel Carter Beard; (7) Scouts know how to prepare meals; (8) First Class Scout knows trees by bark and leaves; (9) Reading the compass; (10) Scout handclasp which 7,000,000 boys in United States have learned.

Middle-of-Way Neutrality Evolving in House Debate

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29 — The checks and balances within Congress making for a foreign policy neither isolationist nor yet strongly belligerent were manifested in full force during the second and major portion of the House foreign policy debate.

Speakers both for the nonintervention ists and the self-asserted neutrals on the Administration side struck telling blows assailing and defending the modified Bloom bill. So high was the content both of reason and political effectiveness on both sides that the outcome clearly will be a moderating influence both on the former strength of the isolationist and upon the more eager and high spirited interventionists within the Roosevelt Administration.

The one unbroken thread which bound together the debate on both sides was the uniform stand of all speakers against outright military involvement in a foreign war.

House Listens Carefully

For the opposition, John M. Vorys, (R) of Ohio, made the most earnest and apparently effective plea against involvement. The House listened intently and in unaccustomed silence, and applause at the close was general on both sides of the chamber.

"The President's policy," he said, "is to use the threat of our power to preserve a balance of power in Europe. Opposed to this is the traditional American belief that the way to peace is for us to be neutral, not biased; friendly not threatening.

"The President's theory is that if we stop a war from starting we will not get into war. If we make a strong enough bluff, we can prevent war from starting. The President has no more intention of taking us into war than he had six years ago of taking us into debt.

"But we have learned that in spite of good intentions, if you spend enough you get into debt; and if you threaten enough, you get into war."

Mr. Vorys said that "the road to war is paved with threats." And concluded: "I have two criticisms to make of this policy. First, we have no assurance that the threat of our force will be sufficient to stop war in Europe. No one can give us this assurance.

"Second, if the bluff does not work, we will inevitably go into war. When any international incident takes place against the good faith of our promise to one side, or threat to the other, the pressure to make good will be irresistable. If you think that our eventual entry into the next war is inevitable, then vote for the Bloom bill as it now stands."

Administration Pleader

For the Administration, Pete Jarman (D) of Alabama, pleaded the case for Presidential discretion. "I do not believe we have ever had a Secretary of State or a President of the United States who would deliberately lead us down the road to war for an ulterior purpose. I do not think President Roosevelt would do it; I do not think President Coolidge would have done it, Presidents Hoover, Harding, Wilson, or any other President. As a matter of fact, my confidence in the American people is such that I just do not believe that men of that type, who would deliberately involve us in a war against the wishes of our people, ever become President or Secretary of State. . . .

"Every one of us thoroughly realizes fully that with a body of 435 members here and 96 members across the building it is absolutely impossible for everyone to be entirely familiar, and it is ridiculous for anyone to claim that with all his multitudinous duties he can be thoroughly familiar, with all phases of foreign policy. Consequently we must trust to the leadership and guidance of someone familiar with foreign affairs.

"I am perfectly willing to follow the suggestions of Secretary of State Cordell Hull—who, in my opinion, will go down in history as one of the great secretaries of this Nation—particularly at a time as serious as we fear the present to be."

Ask Return to Law

There followed a relatively confused period of discussion, which brought out one of the many cross currents operating under the debate, and at the same time carried the debate across party lines which hitherto had held firm. Representatives James A. Shanley of Connecticut and Martin J. Kennedy of New York, both Democrats, and Representatives James W. Wadsworth and Bruce Barton, both Republicans, of New York, argued in substance and very earnestly for a return to international law as the way out of the dilemma.

There was a great deal of applause at various points for their arguments, and it was apparent that many a member of the House was venting in this way his skepticism that any law can successfully deal with foreign policy and at the same time keep the representatives on even terms with the many groups of voters back home.

Representative Wadsworth declared, with an eloquence which checked the persistent talking in the back of the House, "I have faith in the people. I have faith in the occupants of the White House as they have come and gone.

"I believe we can use our best judgment when we see exactly what is facing us. But I challenge the assertion that we can use accurate judgment with respect to the unpredictable. And that is what these neutrality acts invite us to do. Which is the sounder judgment, the judgment reached by Congress and the President jointly in the face of an emergency, the whole dimensions of which we can measure at the moment, or the judgment of the Congress far in advance of unpredictable emergencies?

Freedom of Action

"If we have faith in ourselves, faith in our people, we will abandon these attempts, and we will do just what we did prior to 1935—maintain for ourselves freedom of action. True, we make mistakes from time to time . . . but what group of humans does not?

". . . We have heard that this bill is to the advantage of a certain group of countries and to the disadvantage of another group. That is a poisonous suggestion to come before the Congress: Yet it is inevitable if you are going to proceed with neutrality laws." Mr. Wadsworth said that he would vote for the Bloom bill as amended before the opening of debate, not because he wished to countenance certain grants of power to the President which are included therein, but because the bill served the larger purpose of getting the still more inflexible arms embargo off of the books.

Mr. Barton suggested thereupon that the best way to find an effective compromise would be to devise an arms embargo which would not include war materials and would be exclusively confined to lethal weapons—actual arms and ammunition itself.

Mr. Shanley insisted that international law would solve everything, and defended against all questioners his conviction that this was a super-national authority whose provisions were adequate to deal with any incidents and still keep the United States out of a war.

Prince Olav Sees New Friends For Norway From His Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29 — Crown Prince Olav of Norway and his attractive Princess, Martha, ending their two-month United States visit with a three-day stop over in the Capital, are confident that they have made lots of new friends for Norway.

The smiling Prince and Princess met the press in the drawing room of the Norwegian legation yesterday and pronounced achieved the "good will aim" of their coast to coast tour. They will sail for Norway on July 6.

"We've had a marvelous trip, the Crown Prince told Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at the Union Station last night. Today the Royal couple were the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Hull at luncheon. Tonight there will be a dinner in their honor at the Legation in Massachusetts Ave and tomorrow they are to be received at the White House by President Roosevelt who will come back from his Hyde Park home for that purpose.

"We came to meet the American people and to get acquainted with your country," the Prince told interviewers. "We feel we have succeeded very well. We believe we have made lots of friends on the way. Everybody has been kind to us from one end of your country to the other."

For his tour of the City, Prince Olav was dressed in a summer-weight gray suit with a blue striped shirt and black and white sport shoes. Princess Martha wore a black sheer with a double strand of pearls, long pearl earrings and pearl bracelets.

Asked about his Country's foreign policy, the Prince described its official stand for "strict neutrality" but hinted that being a Democracy, it naturally had greater sympathy for other Democracies than for Dictatorships.

Coming from a country with much potential waterpower, Prince Olav has been especially interested in the great power developments of the West, especially Boulder Dam and Grand Coulee Dam, both of which he and his Princess visited on their way to the San Francisco Fair.

Danzig Situation Reported as Topic Of Talks at Paris

PARIS, June 29 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet conferred in rapid succession yesterday with both the United States and British ambassadors and was said to have imparted information on German moves in Danzig which circles close to the Foreign Office said might come to a head in a short time.

The United States Ambassador, William C. Bullitt, also held a conference in the late afternoon with Premier Edouard Daladier who only the day before had declared the European crisis was the gravest since the end of the World War.

Mr. Bullitt, just returned from a vacation in the United States, was understood to have explained the American position in the face of Japanese moves against western interests in China.

The Foreign Minister's interview with Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, was concerned chiefly with negotiations for a mutual assistance pact in Moscow.

Wonders of Research: High-Perch 'Bear'

Museum exhibits case of tree-climbing animals like big raccoons—Camp in taboo land.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The giant panda group, showing two of these strange bear-like animals, is the first exhibit to be completed in the North Asiatic Hall of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. It shows the animals in their native habitat on the slopes of snow-covered mountains on the edge of a bamboo forest. The specimens were obtained by the Sage West China Expedition.

Though in external appearance the giant panda resembles a bear, it is really more closely related to the raccoon. The nearest relative is a smaller panda, reddish, with a raccoon-like tail. The panda does not hibernate as do bears. It readily climbs trees and enjoys sunning itself on high vantage points, leading a peaceful life with its neighbors and having few enemies other than hunters.

Why tomatoes are red and violets blue, was explained by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, at a University of Chicago symposium on liquids and polyatomic molecules. He showed how the shape of the molecule has a marked effect on the "amount" of color in organic things. Fundamentally, he has worked out formulas disclosing that certain kinds of long molecules such as produce colors of tomatoes, carrots, and buttercups produce more "visible color." When molecules are curled, or when long and curled molecules are mixed, color intensity is reduced.

Canadian Exploration

Plans have been completed for the Vancouver Natural History Society of British Columbia to camp this summer at Forbidden Plateau, near Courtenay, Vancouver Island. Walled in by a mountain ridge about 5,000 feet high and shut off by Indian taboos, the Plateau has remained somewhat of an unknown country until recent years. Teachers, educators and others interested in natural science have been given a blanket invitation. Studies in botany, ornithology, geology and mammalogy are planned.

Saving the Skin

In the search for new ways to use waste dairy products, researchers of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry have devised a new food article from two surplus products of farm and factory, skim milk and cull potatoes. To a potato and skim-milk mixture a little salt is added; and the product is spread on trays, which pass through a hot-air chamber and finally under a heater to give the wafers, chips, sticks or croutons oven crispness.

Sky History Studied

A considerable number of cities over the world possess planetaria, built by the Zeiss works of Jena, which by means of many hundred lenses achieve a reproduction of the stellar world on an artificial firmament. The orbits of the fixed stars, the moon, and the planets can be reproduced for summer and winter of any given year.

Now the Zeiss works have made improvements that include the projection of constellations as observed by the Babylonians, the Greeks, or the ancient Teutons. Another optical device is a projector for showing comets in motion.

Paper-Making in Greece

Paper from olive stones is the latest product of research in Greece. The chemist A. Malanos, claims discovery of a process for deriving from olive stones all the cellulose needed by Greece in paper manufacture. The discovery provides the prospect of freeing this country from the obligation of buying about $3,000,000 of foreign currency for the purchase of raw material necessary for its paper industry.

Riches are believed to reside in the olive groves of Greece which cover an area of 3,500,000 stremmas (nearly 900,000 acres), and comprise as many as 50,000,000 trees, wild and cultivated. A successful harvest gives the country a yield of about 230,000 tons of olives. The amount of olive stones obtained annually is estimated by Mr. Malanos to be about 200,000 tons. At present they are utilized as fuel under the name of "pirina."

Besides the cellulose Mr. Malanos claims he has succeeded in extracting from olive stones a number of other useful by-products, such as methyl alcohol, oxide of calcium. and tar.

Waste Wood Utilized

Lignin, which constitutes one-fourth of the bulk of all wood, is usually dumped in the river when cellulose is taken out as pulp for making paper or rayon. Most abundant and troublesome of the chemical wastes of wood lignin now promises to become useful through the addition of hydrogen. Several products are thus made posible, including wood alcohol, lacquer solvent, wood preservative, and plastic. Work is being done on the problem by the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

Museum Railroad-Play

Model-railroad fans, anxious to see how experts go about the business of setting up a complete miniature train system in order to test proposed changes in rolling stock, routing or despatching, have been beating a track to the New York Museum of Science and Industry lately, where a five-train layout has been constructed. It has been especially designed so that visitors may play with it themselves by means of a button which will start any of the five passenger and freight trains. They may blow the whistles, set a coal elevator in motion, dump their car loads of coal, or operate the modern system of block signals and gate crossings.

American Museum of Natural History

Asiatic Pandas

As mounted in their frame, the creatures are shown living at snow line, where grow bamboo trees

James Signs Bill; No Work, No Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—One of the most drastic bills in the country, requiring all able-bodied persons on relief to work for their assistance or be removed from the relief rolls, has been signed by Gov. Arthur H. James, and goes into effect immediately.

The law provides that "all employable persons receiving assistance, except dependent children, their mothers, aged and blind, shall be required to perform such work as may be assigned to them by the county boards of assistance.

"Any person refusing to perform any such work without reason deemed sufficient by the county boards," the measure says, "shall be refused further assistance until he or she shall comply with the provisions of the act."

The employment would be given by local government and private industry. The County Boards of Assistance would, upon request of local or private agencies for workers, designate relief recipients to fill the jobs and relief recipients would receive the prevailing wage for that district to be determined by the county board.

Payment for work done is to be made to the Commonwealth in certain cases, but the law establishes the principle that relief recipients, if able, must work when jobs are found or provided.

$50,000 Asked From U. S. For Columbian 'Remains'

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bit of bone and a pinch of dust—said to be part of the remains of Christopher Columbus—were brought to Washington by the sister of a woman who has offered to sell them to the Government for $50,000.

The tiny portions of bone were encased in a globular locket of crystal. A crystal crucifix held in its center the pinch of dust taken from a tomb in Santo Domingo, The relics are owned by Mrs. Laura Butler Treadwell, formerly of Shepherdstown, W. Va., now of Los Angeles. They were carried here in a heavy strongbox by the sister, Mrs. Helen Mitchel, of Shepherdstown.

Washington Co-operatives Give Farmers Varied Aids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, Wash.—A Washington farmer may now both buy and sell much that he uses through Co-operatives sponsored by the Washington State Grange. An important new unit was added to the Grange Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association at the annual session of the organization recently held in this City. This was a Golden Jubilee celebration commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Grange as well as the fiftieth year of Statehood.

Being an anniversary, there was a stock-taking of co-operatives. Through Co-operatives, both consumer and marketing, as reviewed at this time, the Grange member may purchase gasoline for his farm motors, seed, tires, binding twine, refrigerators, plows, and other commodities through the Grange Co-operative Wholesale; he may market his wheat through a Grange Co-operative Mill; he may insure his farm property through Grange Fire Insurance Association, and buy life insurance through the Grange Mutual Life Company in Idaho. He may buy powder to blast stumps in land-clearing from the Grange Powder Company; and now may sell his livestock through the Grange Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association. Even the newspaper which brings him Grange news is co-operatively owned and operated.

The Grange Fire Insurance Association, said to be the only one of its kind in the United States, is the oldest of the "Co-ops," having been established in 1893. It took stiff pioneering and what is described as missionary work to establish an insurance co-operative 45 years ago. In the intervening years, however, this Co-operative has saved for Grange members $1,000,000 in reduced fire insurance rates. In addition to this saving, members have been given back substantial sums in patronage dividends. Dividends and refunds returned to members for last year were more than $37,000. The Grange Mutual Life Company of Idaho, a member-owned company, while not one of the Washington Grange Co-operatives, does a big life insurance business in this State.

The Grange Co-operative Wholesale is the central buying and accounting organization for Grange co-operative supply units throughout the State. Until this central organization was established Grange stores suffered too much isolation. Now, with centralized buying power, they are in what is described as a healthy condition.

The organization has 82 co-operative stores affiliated, with 54 of them buying through the central office. Last year's financial report showed total sales of more than $3,000,000. Although petroleum products are a major commodity handled by the Co-operative stores their list is increasingly including farm machinery and household appliances.

The first unit of the Livestock Co-operative was established at Spokane. At first the volume of business was small but as word of the organization has spread and stockmen have become acquainted with its method of operation more and more consignments of cattle, sheep and hogs have come in. The success of the first unit justified the establishment of the second one, announced at the recent convention here. This new stockyard is to be situated at Auburn, near Tacoma and will form an outlet to the West Coast from Central Washington and for livestock raised west of the Cascades.

Sweet Lyrics Float on Ohio's Air And Poets Vie to Be Read Out There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Poets have always longed to see their works in print, but Ohio poets are writing poems with the hope of hearing them read. Reason for it all is a new radio program broadcast from the Ohio State University station, WOSU, called "Lyric Ohio."

"Lyric Ohio" was started as an experiment on the part of the station and a committee headed by Ohio's well-known champion of poetry, Tessa Sweazy Webb, a poetess herself who is better known because of her indefatigable work in publicizing and encouraging Ohio poets and poetry. The committee broadcast a request to Ohio poets to submit their work to be read each week in the program. The poets clamored for the opportunity.

After twelve weeks of broadcasting, 139 poems written by 129 poets have been presented. Forty-eight cities and communities in every section of Ohio are represented in the list of contributors. Thirty of the 129 contributors are listed by the committee as "discoveries." In addition, the committee has on hand about 200 poems, aside from those editorially rejected and returned to the authors.

The poems are read each week by Albert Charles Houghton, Broadway actor and writer, who is attending the university. The committee, in addition to Mrs. Webb, includes Prof. William L. Graves, of the university's English department, the Rev. F. D. Harris, John T. Davies, and Hamilton Williams, all recognized poets in their own right.

Any mention of poetry in Ohio is always synonymous with the name of Tessa Sweazy Webb. The fact that Ohio is the only State in the nation which observes a "Poetry Day" annually is due to her efforts. She spent thirteen months of intensive campaigning, paying her own postage and travel bills, in securing passage of the measure in the Ohio Legislature in January, 1938. Now, on the third Friday of each October, "Ohio Poetry Day" is observed in practically all of the schools, colleges, and universities, and in many homes.

As the editor of "Voices and Echoes," a column of Ohio poetry published weekly in one of Columbus' newspapers, she has printed 1,309 poems. Her friends say of her that there is hardly a poet in the whole State who has published something, somewhere, that is not a friend, at least by letter, of Mrs. Webb.

Now, through the new radio program, Mrs. Webb and the committee are convinced, new opportunities for Ohio poets will be found. The mail and the popularity of the project, evidenced in the experimental series, has convinced them they can make a real contribution to a community culture.

Short-Wave Lecture On Christian Science

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An authorized lecture on Christian Science, to be delivered by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., in the Hall of Special Events at the New York World's Fair at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, July 9, will be broadcast to the world over short-wave station W1XAL of Boston, it was announced by Raymond Brown, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Flushing, New York, under whose auspices the lecture is to be given.

The lecture will be transmitted to Boston over telephone wires and then retransmitted by station W1XAL. In addition, listeners in the Greater New York area will hear the lecture over station WMCA as one of the regular lectures broadcast over this station every second Sunday of the month. The time over station W1XAL has been donated.

Prison Terms for Two In Outlawed Irish Army

LONDON (AP)—Two members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army were given long prison terms today in the British drive against terroristic bombings.

John Joseph Keane was sentenced to 10 years for possessing explosives. Joseph Malone was sentenced to serve five years for placing a tear gas bomb in a theater recently.

$1,209,000 Bonds Linked to Deal Of L. S. U. President

BATON ROUGE, La., June 29 (AP)—The inside of the market operations of Dr. James Monroe Smith, fugitive ex-president of Louisiana State University, who at one time held 3,500,000 bushels of wheat and was then squeezed out by a market break, became more fully known today from bank and brokerage officials.

The university president had undisturbed access to $1,209,000 of the bonds of his institution, it was said by state officials.

Frank S. Shattuck, State Supervisor of Public Funds, said all the bonds have been located, some of them in Dr. Smith's desk. Mr. Shattuck said that Dr. Smith had used $591,000 in securities as collateral in the wheat market, where he allegedly lost heavily. Observers surmised Dr. Smith was now almost penniless.

$2,500 Reward Posted

Gov. Earl K. Long has offered $2,500 reward for information leading to the arrest of Dr. Smith, for whom $250 reward already had been posted by peace officers.

Developments included evidence Dr. Smith, charged with embezzling $100,000 of University funds, put up $375,000 of unauthorized University bonds out of a $475,000 issue in his possession as collateral with brokers, and when the bonds were questioned borrowed $500,000 in cash from banks to withdraw the bonds. Unable to raise more money, Dr. Smith was closed out in the market shortly before the scandal broke.

This was revealed by J. M. Brown, Dr. Smith's New Orleans brokerage intermediary, after appearance before a special grand jury here. He disclosed Dr. Smith recently had paid him $500,000 in cashier's checks to replace the questioned University bonds. Dr. Smith's University salary was $18,000 annually.

All Bonds Recovered

Just previously, W. A. Cooper, State Collector of Revenue, had announced full recovery of the $475,000 bond issue.

Mr. Cooper said he assumed the $500,000 Dr. Smith paid as collateral replacing the bonds was the same amount he is charged by Attorney General David M. Ellison with obtaining through unauthorized University loans from the three banks within the last six weeks.

The question of whether the University or the banks must stand this loss seemed headed for the courts.

A demand that State records be opened to the public was followed by Governor Long's decision to brush aside a Louisiana law forbidding public inspection of the State Bond and Tax Board's books.

The law was passed in 1935 during the regime of the late Huey P. Long, brother of the present Governor. Governor Long said: "I never knew there was such a law on the books. I don't believe it is a good law and I am going to take up with the Board the question of making the records public."

James Roosevelt Wins Job As Hollywood Executive

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — James Roosevelt, the broad-smiling son of the President, has made good in Hollywood. Producer Samuel Goldwyn, announces that in recognition of young Roosevelt's "work in the production and distribution fields" he has received a long-term contract, ending six months tryout. Salary terms were not disclosed, but authoritative sources said the figure would reach "about $50,000 a year."

Far East Is Topic at Carolina Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The Carolina Institute of International Relations, now well under way for a 10-day session, began with a consideration of recent events in the Far East, including the Tientsin situation involving Japan and England. The Institute, sponsored jointly by the American Friends Service Committee and the University of North Carolina, will continue through July 5.

The Institute was formally opened by Frank Porter Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, who delivered the address of welcome. Later, there was a reception tendered the delegates in the University Library. Addresses by Dr. T. Z. Koo, graduate of St. John's University, Shanghai, and for nine years an official in the administrative department of the Chinese railway service before joining the staff of the national committee of the Y. M. C. A., of China, and by Major George Felding Eliot, author of "The Ramparts We Watch," and co-author of "If War Comes," marked the initial program.

Dr. Koo was inclined to the opinion that England would yield to Japan in the Tientsin crisis, which appeared to be at a critical stage at the time he spoke.

Describing the Tientsin situation as a purely local issue that "doesn't mean much in itself," the speaker expressed the opinion that Japan is trying to bring its undeclared war on China to a quick conclusion, by destroying outside aid to China. He said that if England yields her concessions in China, it will not be long before other foreign interests in the Far East will be under pressure, continuing: "If Japan can win the war, of course, England, France and America will be forced out of the Orient."

Dr. Koo went on to say that he did not believe Japan would ever really conquer China, "because of the largeness of the country and of the guerilla warfare that will continue," adding: "The Chinese keep drawing the Japanese farther and farther into the interior, and that is the major military risk. Japan," he went on, "is making a mistake by getting in too far and having to scatter her limited forces over too large an area."

Further, Dr. Koo, anaylzing world affairs today, expressed it as his opinion that Germany and Japan are working in close cooperation and that the Tientsin incident was planned in order to divert England's attention from Central Europe, continuing: "If the odds are with Hitler, by the last of August or the first of September, he will take over Danzig then."

Dr. Koo said that the real international situation today boils down to one of three alternatives:

1 That there is nothing for small countries to do but to yield to force;

2 Match force with force, as China and Japan are doing, or,

3 Create a new international order for peace.

"The first two," Dr. Koo said, "mean slavery and war." He implied some alternative will have to be chosen when he expressed the conviction that "this is going to be an important year."

Dr. Koo continued to deliver several addresses along the line of the international situation as it affects the Orient.

Formerly, the Institute of International Relations was held at Duke University, each June, and always it has been the center of a deep interest on the part of students and others who give serious thought to fundamental causes and effects in the international arena, rather than to what things seem on the surface. Propaganda, in the commonly accepted sense of that term, has no place in the Institute's deliberations.

Of All Things . . . !

Misses Gold Star

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — J. A. Brasher, motorcycle patrolman, didn't count on his scholastic record when he summoned his former school teacher to court on a traffic charge.

Miss Frances Clark, he told the judge, ran through a stop light.

"You," replied the teacher, "were not always right when you attended classes—and you are not right now."

"Case dismissed," said City Judge R. J. Bateman.

Tonsorial A. B.'s

JOHANNESBURG (CP by Mail) —As a first step toward making hairdressing a profession in South Africa a bill has been drafted requiring hair-dressing apprentices to take their course at a University.

Barbers will be "doctors" and apprentices "students." When a barber says "Perhaps we'd better shave the neck sir" that will be professional advice.

Twins Traffic 'Violator'

ODUM, Ga., (AP)—Twins Arlie and Charlie Fiveash were halted on a traffic charge. One was given a ticket.

Both came to Court. Said Arlie, "I got the ticket." Said Charlie, "but I was driving." The officers said they couldn't swear how it was.

Said the Judge, "case dismissed."

No Place Like Home

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Courage, too, sometimes has been mixed with persistency if a mother bird wants to hatch her nest of eggs.

In Wichita an Oriole sat upon her nest when along came a wind and blew down limb, nest, eggs and bird. But the mother wasn't dislodged and the eggs were undamaged. She kept right on sitting.

Next day Billy Bean took the nest, mother and all, and tied it to another tree. Mother Oriole still is on the job.

1

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2

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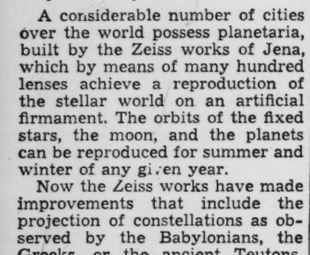

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Canada Increases Relief Aid To Provinces Under New Plan

OTTAWA (CP)—General relief agreements with eight provinces, under which the Dominion will contribute up to 40 per cent of direct relief costs in 1939-40, have been approved, Norman McLeod Rogers, Labor Minister, announced June 26. Negotiations with Alberta, the ninth Province, are proceeding.

In addition to increasing the proportion to be contributed to direct relief by the Dominion, the new agreements provide $7,500,000 from the Dominion Treasury to expand employment through a municipal improvement program in which Dominion and provinces will share labor costs. The municipalities will bear the cost of materials and supervision. Employment for about 30,000 persons may be provided under the scheme.

Transients Defined

The new agreements also include for the first time a uniform definition of transients as the basis for a new formula for dealing with one of the most difficult angles of the relief problem, the Minister said.

This formula provides for reciprocal action by the provinces regarding needy persons lacking technical residence within the Province where they are currently destitute. The purpose of this provision is to make sure that no resident of Canada shall become ineligible to receive material aid because of having lost residence in one province before having established it in another," said Mr. Rogers. "It should assist greatly in reducing the number of destitute transients moving across the Dominion." The Dominion will contribute 50 per cent towards relief for transient unemployed.

As to the civic improvement program, the Labor Minister said it was expected all provinces except Ontario would co-operate "without delay" in the plan to expand employment in places where unemployment was most severe.

Municipal projects which would receive Dominion approval under the plan would be in areas of serious unemployment and would be projects with a reasonably high labor content, such as parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, tourist camps, flood control works, and approaches to the trans-Canada highway, he said.

Money spent on these works, as an alternative to material aid, would reduce the amount paid out by the several governments under that head accordingly and would enable a number of municipalities where unemployment was serious to enlarge their normal program of civic improvements. If the full $7,500,000 Dominion allotment were taken up by the provinces, approximately $15,000,000 would be made available, providing employment on useful projects for about 30,000 persons.

Prevailing Wages

"Prevailing wages will be paid and provision is made under which part of the wages may be deferred until the completion of the project at the discretion of the province or the municipality concerned," Mr. Rogers said.

The general relief provisions of the new agreements, which have been effective since April 1, provide for a 40-40-20 distribution of direct relief costs among Dominion, provincial, and municipal governments. This contrasts to the 30 per cent contributed by the Dominion on a fixed maximum last year for provinces outside the praries, where the Dominion contributed 35 per cent.

Glider Pierces Storm Cloud For 16,400 Foot Mark

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Lieut. Robert N. Stanley rode a motorless glider up through a gathering storm cloud 16,400 feet in 15 minutes for what was claimed as a new American record and when he came down he did a dozen loops "just to relax."

The Pensacola naval air base flier more than doubled the previous American glider altitude mark in his turbulent trip aloft.

Lieutenant Stanley said the thundercloud was small when he entered the bottom, but formed so rapidly during the 15 minutes he was inside it appeared as a "huge mountain" extending upwards another 10,000 feet, when he emerged.

Couldn't See Wings

He described the cloud as so thick and dark he could not see the wings of his ship. "But I had no time to look anyway," he added.

"As I entered the cloud the rate of climb increased until it was soon stronger than anything I ever had encountered. I was drawn steadily upward at 30 miles an hour verticle until the plane became ice-coated and my instruments clogged."

Lieutenant Stanley said he broke out of the cloud at 12,000 feet and was pulled downward about 2,000 feet "by a terrific downdraft."

"I re-entered at 10,000 feet and spiraled to 12,000, where the turbulence became so great I thought it would tear the ship apart and I would have to bail out," he said.

"I rose until the altimeter showed about 16,400 feet (above sea level) and the entire plane was coated with ice. For safety's sake . . . I straightened out and flew free."

Parker Leonard of Osterville, Mass., also surpassed the standing record when he rode the thundercloud to a height of 7,050 feet.

Both pilots carried sealed barographs, which remain to be calibrated by Dr. Karl O. Lang, barograph chief for the national soaring contests, which began here June 24, before a new altitude mark may be declared official.

Richard C. DuPont established the present American record here last year when he soared 6,700 feet.

German Claims Record

Lieut. Stanley's experience came a week after Capt. Peter Riedel of the German Embassy staff in Washington claimed an unofficial American glider record at 17,600 feet, recorded on his thermal barograph when he soared 300 miles over Arizona and western New Mexico. He had intended only a 10-minute observation flight over Winslow, Ariz.

Lyman A. Wiard of Ypsilanti, Mich., a member of Detroit's XYZ Glider Club, has reached an unofficial height of 5,200 feet in a Franklin utility glider, which ordinarily is unable to fly above its takeoff point.

Mr. Wiard soared 50 minutes after a winch launching sent him 850 feet in the air, gaining altitude at five feet a second, and landed on the Warren Eaton soaring ridge, 1,700 feet above his takeoff point.

Mr. Wiard is one of 140 pilots participating in the tenth national soaring meet.

Shrinedom Installs Texan as Potentate

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Shrinedom installed a Texan as its Imperial Potentate, and started a Philadelphia publisher along the 12-year climb to the same office.

Husky Walter D. Cline, former Mayor of Wichita Falls, Texas, succeeded A. A. D. Rahn of Minneapolis, Minn., as ruler of some 300,000 fun-loving nobles of Masonry, climaxing business sessions of the annual convention. Memphis, Tenn., won the 1940 meeting.

For Imperial Outer Guard, lowest-ranking official in the National Council, the Nobles picked William Heim, Potentate of Philadelphia's Lu Lu Temple. He defeated Harold Lloyd, screen comedian, and John Zink, of Baltimore, Director-General of the convention.

All Shrine imperial officers move up automatically each year, with the Outer Guard the only office open to election. George F. Olendorf of Springfield, Mo., became Deputy Imperial Potentate succeeding Mr. Cline, and becomes Imperial Potentate in 1940.

Mr. Heim will succeed to the highest office in 1951.

In 1927, as General Chairman of Rotary International's convention in Ostend, Belgium, Mr. Cline was decorated by King Albert with the Ribbon of Knight Commander of the Order of Leopold. He is a De Molay official and a National Councillor of the Boy Scouts. He has been a Shriner since 1910.

Village Wipes Out Debt; Holds Fiscal Celebration

LIBERTYVILLE, Ill. (AP)—The villagers of Libertyville held a fiscal celebration last night. The village books showed $14,000 in the bank and no debts. So a service organization decided a celebration was in order.

Arthur E. Suter, Village President for the last six years, and members of the Council, were guests of honor at a dinner. Mr. Suter said the village of 4,000 was $68,000 in the red in 1933. "Economy was the main thing," said Mr. Suter. "It took nothing but the old-fashioned virtues."

Church Keeps Musical Ban

WINONA LAKE, Ind. (AP)—The twentieth Quadrennial Conference of the Free Methodist Church voted June 26, 98 to 61, to continue its 60-year ban on the use of musical instruments in its churches.

Chicago Chemists' Congress Hears Talks on Strange Actions of Helium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—The strange actions of helium, wonder gas of the lighter-than-air aircraft world and the only element which exhibits in its liquid state characteristics which otherwise are found almost solely in the "inside" of the atom, were discussed here before physicists and chemists from all parts of America attending sessions of the Symposium on Liquids and Polyatomic Molecules at the University of Chicago.

Helium is the relatively rare, noncombustible gas, a near monopoly on which is held by the United States. To the chemical world it is the "quantum liquid," intriguing because of its unique action and structure, presenting a broad field for study because of its connection with the theory of atomic and nuclear structure. Such a picture was presented by Prof. Edward Teller of George Washington University, who studied with Dr. Werner K. Heisenberg, the man who gained the Nobel prize for his revolutionary "quantum theory."

"Among the many odd characteristics of helium," said Prof. Teller, "is the difficulty with which it can be liquified only at four degrees above absolute zero.

"The strangest thing about helium, however, is that at normal pressures it does not solidify, however strongly cooled.

"The reason for this seems to be the 'quantum effects' usually met only in the interior of atoms—the effect which keeps the atom in a disorderly geometric configuration. In other liquids this disorder is caused by temperature and disappears in general when the temperature is low enough.

"At extremely low temperatures, helium also exhibits a number of other striking properties. It has a very high heat conductivity and a very low viscosity.

"These properties," predicted Professor Teller, "probably will become of great importance in the technique of producing low temperatures and operating at low temperatures, and may eventually become of technical importance."

First Trip April 24 For Greatest Ship, The Queen Elizabeth

MONTREAL (CP) — Largest ship ever constructed, the Queen Elizabeth, will sail from Southhampton April 24, 1940, on its maiden voyage to New York, it was announced in a cable from the London offices of Cunard-White Star Line.

The 1,031-foot liner, of estimated 85,000 gross tonnage, will be put into regular service between New York, Cherbourg, and Southampton along with the liner Queen Mary.

At present, the Queen Mary holds all records for speedy trans-Atlantic crossings, but expected to be even greater is the speed of the Queen Elizabeth, named and christened by Queen Elizabeth at Clydebank, Scotland, last September.

The line plans to use only the two liners on the weekly run instead of the present three ships necessary to maintain the schedule.

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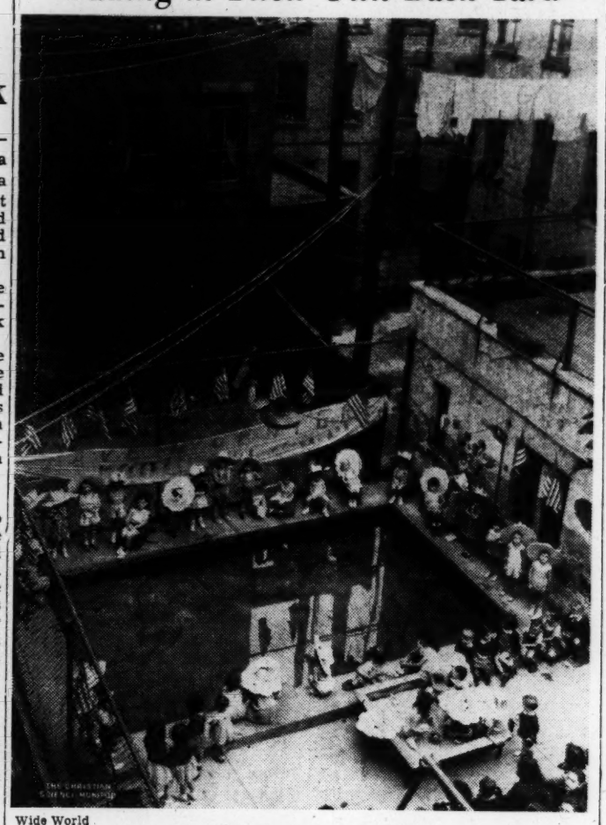

Wide World

A City Swimming Hole

Youngsters of New York's East Side are seen around the swimming hole which was opened recently in the shadow of tenements at the Children's Aid Society Playground at Avenue B and Sixteenth Street.

City Version of Old Swimming Hole Aids Children of New York East Side

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Manhattan's "smallest swimming pool," built for underprivileged youngsters of preschool age, is providing a popular substitute for trips to outlying beaches for many children here. The pool, located at the rear of the Children's Aid Society playground at Avenue B and Sixteenth Street, measures 21 by 9 feet. It is only two and a half feet deep, affording safety to the smallest wader.

It was opened recently to an enthusiastic audience of East Side boys and girls and interested mothers while the tiniest members of the group for whom the pool is specifically intended conducted a "Junior Aquacade."

Five-year-old Richard Dimler appeared as Father Neptune and, in a ceremony that symbolized that children from this crowded tenement area will no longer have to depend upon city hydrants for midsummer showers, emptied into the pool water from a bottle filled from six hydrants in the neighborhood.

"I officially open this pool for fun," Richard told his playmates.

Attending the ceremony were 12 little boys and girls wearing white paper hats shaped like water lilies and abbreviated bathing suits.

Approximately 400 children will make use of the pool, coming from families representing 17 nationalities.

The pool is surrounded on two sides by old-law tenement houses and for weeks previous to the opening was subject to much eager speculation from onlookers in windows and on fire escapes who have been asking repeatedly how long they would have to wait before wading in.

Blue Stamp Plan May Be Extended To Cotton Goods for Relief Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture is working out plans to give cotton goods to relief workers.

Such gifts would be made through the blue stamp experiment, already in operation in Rochester, N. Y., and Dayton, Ohio. The blue stamps are given to needy relief families who buy orange stamps.

The latter may be exchanged at groceries for any food. Blue stamps may be swapped only for those foods which are listed as surplus. The Government redeems the stamps from the grocers for cash.

The fact that the biggest surplus in history is piled upon the cotton market has set Federal experts to work on all sorts of schemes for reducing it. Domestic stocks stand near 15,000,000 bales, more than 1,500,000 larger than at this time last year.

Three Methods

Three principal methods are being considered at the Department of Agriculture. Two are aimed at stepping up domestic consumption, by getting cotton goods into the hands of those who need them and by promoting new uses. The third, and chief method, is by subsidizing cotton exports.

Upward of a score of new uses for cotton have been worked out through Department experiments. They range from use in the side walls of houses to lining ditches and canals and road building.

But the turning of any great quantity or cotton into these channels requires considerable education and promotion. Few expect any great fad for cotton-walled houses to spring up overnight. Nor do many experts at the Department expect any enormous amount of cotton to go out to relief workers through the blue stamp method.

Cotton is vastly different from beans and butter, which go almost directly from farmer to grocer. Hundreds of hands work with cotton before the finished cloth or garments reach the dry goods store.

Cost of Cotton

Experts figure that if a bale of free cotton were turned over to the mills, the shirts made from it would be worth $735 by the time they got to the dry goods store. The same bale would supply $540 of pajamas, $480 of khaki trousers, $145 of overalls.

They say the Government would have to spend $500,000,000 to give away the materials from a million bales of cotton. That would be in addition to what it already had spent for the cotton.

In spite of the heavy surplus, only about a fourth of the cotton in America is available for sale. The rest of it is bound down by loans. The combination of loans and crop control has lifted domestic prices so far out of line with world prices that only a driblet of American cotton is flowing into foreign markets. Exports for the last nine months were the lowest in the last 57 years.

Most departmental experts expect the subsidy plan to be governed by price fluctuations between New Orleans and Liverpool markets, so as to put the amount of the subsidy on a sliding scale.

When cotton at New Orleans is two cents a pound higher than at Liverpool, the exporters would get two cents a pound, or $10 a bale, from the Government to enable them to sell cotton abroad on a competitive basis with the sellers of other countries.

Officials say it would not be a process of dumping cotton, and that no effort would be made to sell at prices under those of the world market. Instead, they say, the effort would be to enable American growers to reclaim and hold the markets they had before their prices got out of step with the rest of the world.

Michigan Trio Gets Award for Design

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eliel and Eero Saarinen, father and son, and an associate, Robert Swanson, all of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., have won the $7,500 competition for a design for a proposed Smithsonian Institution gallery of art here.

The plan submitted by the Saarinens and Swanson is for a modern style building of a symmetrical design, "distinguished by its dignity and simplicity," according to officials of the competition.

Second prize of $3,500 was awarded to Percival Goodman of New York. Other contestants awarded $1,000 each as third prize winners included Eliot F. Noyes, associated with Robert Kennedy, Cambridge, Mass.; G. Holmes Perkins, Cambridge; Peter and Stubbins, Boston.

Nations Seek End Of Dual Taxation

OTTAWA (CP)—United States and Canadian Government officials are carrying on negotiating here, which opened in Washington several months ago, on the possibility of establishing a convention between the countries for relief of double taxation.

A person taxed in the country where the money was earned would not be taxed again in the country of receipt if negotiations are successful.

Representing the United States are Eldon P. King of the Treasury Department and Harry R. Turkel of the State Department. C. Fraser Elliott of the Income Tax Branch, Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance and J. E. Read of the Department of External Affairs are the Canadian officials.

Red Hook Houses Ready to Receive Many Brooklynites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, June 29—Turning away from the darkness and squalor of the tenements, 300 families of Brooklyn are today packing and preparing to move into the most modern of all multiple dwellings—Red Hook Houses. With the opening of the first unit of these houses tomorrow, the city's slum chapter receives another forcible setback. Rentals for the low-income group achieve a new "low."

The new apartments rent for approximately $5 a room a month, or $2 less than the rate charged in previous housing developments here. By the time Red Hook Houses are completed, 2,541 families will have moved in.

Since one of the requirements is that the family must have come from a sub-standard tenement, it means a sudden tremendous step from dinginess to attractiveness. Tenants are going into spanking new buildings with unstinted sunlight and plumbing facilities that have been previously only a dim hearsay to the underprivileged. Through neat entrances, into self-service elevators, instead of up a dilapidated staircase into one's own apartment of neat, airy rooms, including a modern bathroom and kitchen, access to playgrounds and a swimming pool—the new tenants move.

Red Hook, once called "Rhode Hoek" by the Dutch, is thus once more coming into its own. When Hudson sighted the bright red sandy point from the deck of the "Half Moon" in 1609, surrounded by marshes and trees, he found it "pleasant with grass and flowers and goodly trees." A writer of today has expressed the hope that a similar sight, after years of just the opposite in this area, will greet the children of the slums.

A survey of Red Hook at the time of the purchase of nearly 40 acres of this section by the New York City Housing Authority, aided by Federal funds, showed there were 533 old-law tenements in the vicinity and that of these, 478 were occupied. Also there were 824 two-family dwellings, only nine of which were held to be in good condition. Business was run down to such an extent as to discourage industry.

Today, although the housing project has not been completed, the entire area has been transformed into lines of orderliness and beauty that even the most civic-minded Brooklynite views with approval. From an airplane the scene looks like a skillful arrangement of toy blocks, spaced so as to make way for abundant park and playground spaces.

More specific attractions at Red Hook include a children's center, a community building for social gatherings, craft work and a huge swimming pool, 330 x 100 feet.

Williamsburg Houses, until now the largest public housing development in the United States, gave Brooklyn its first experience in multiple dwellings on a large scale for the low income group nearly three years ago. But like Harlem River Houses, the lowest rental that could be agreed upon, exclusive of utilities, has been $7.10 a room a month. The Williamsburg apartments were built by Public Works Administration.

But if rents here are not at a minimum, provision for sunlight, breeze and play are at a maximum. Nearly 69 per cent of the site is landscaped with lawns, shrubbery, trees and recreational spaces. There are 5,688 rooms housing 1,622 families.

Contrasted with the new buildings, the tenements formerly on the site were 78.4 per cent without central heating, while 52.9 per cent had no hot running water, 66.8 per cent were without private toilets, and 78.9 per cent had no bathing facilities other than old-fashioned wash tubs.

"We certainly do feel encouraged when we look at the progress Brooklyn has made in housing," Mrs. Margaret Swertz, Executive Secretary of the Brooklyn Committee for Better Housing, told a Monitor reporter. "We have been working on this voluntary committee for six years for improved public housing and limited dividend housing by private enterprise.

"There are still about 30,000 dilapidated buildings left in Brooklyn. In some sections there are old buildings that are still useful, but are in need of reconstruction. As for the next large-scale project, we are hoping that the United States Navy Yard, with its 40 acres of run-down structures, many of which are fire-traps, and provide an undesirable environment from the moral viewpoint, will be chosen, and we are working actively toward this."

The Committee, consisting of 100 persons in its central group, many of whom are prominent in civic and professional activities, has made several valuable surveys and has consistently forwarded, through public meetings and legislation, a program for slum clearance and rebuilding. It urges that "housing is a public utility, to be regulated in the interests of the people, and not for the profit of the speculative landlord." The Rev. John Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity Church, is Chairman of the committee.

Probation School Grads Include Oration Winner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — El Retiro School for Girls, operated under the supervision of the County Probation Department, recently had among its graduates Jane Robinson, winner of the 1939 San Fernando inter-school oratorical contest on world peace. There are 75 girls resident in the School, which seeks to overcome or prevent juvenile delinquency.

Effects of Conscript Policy Surveyed in European Nations

By the Associated Press

LONDON—The managed economies of Germany and Italy appear to have suffered few shocks from the calling to the colors of thousands of reservists during Europe's tense spring, but conscription brings a bulky problem to Great Britain and other countries.

Great Britain

Britain, embarking on its first peacetime conscription venture since the Middle Ages, has the big task of deciding how to protect the civilian interests of the 20-year-olds it is calling for compulsory military training.

The Government realizes that the way to prevent dissatisfaction over its conscription scheme is to help those called up to discharge their civilian liabilities.

Britain's 200,000 prospective military conscripts are to get the equivalent of at least 35 cents a day and perhaps more during their six months of training. An original schedule of a shilling, or about 23 cents, was opposed in Parliament as inadequate.

Married conscripts, providing they allot a fraction of their regular pay for their families, will receive an allowance of 17s. a week for their wives and additional allowances for children.

Germany

Mobilization of reservists has raised serious problems in Germany.

Plants turning out essential defense material or engaged on Germany's four-year self-sufficiency program have no trouble. Their key men are exempted from reserve duty.

From factories lacking such preferred status come frequent complaints that drafting of reservists causes shortage of both skilled help and ordinary factory hands.

Big Berlin companies that produce electrical equipment complain that while they get all the help they need for military orders, departments engaged on civilian production are seriously undermanned.

Considerable confusion results from the Government practice of compelling plants to keep open the jobs of key men called for reserve duty.

Temporary men taken in to fill vacancies caused by drafting of reservists seldom are high-grade men.

While he is on active duty the plant employing a reservist who has been called up has to pay two-thirds of his wages for the first three months. The Army administration pays 20 marks (about $8.00) a month for each child.

Where a reservist's wages are so small that two-thirds of it won't adequately support his family, the National Socialist welfare organization steps in with a monthly grant up to 125 marks.

The reservist himself gets 50 pfennigs (20 cents) as daily wages.

France

Calling of reservists in France slows delivery of some factory orders and temporarily cripples a few plants.

Unless a reservist is kept away from his normal work for many months his proficiency doesn't drop noticeably, experts say.

The Government's small maintenance grant to families of reservists called out apparently isn't enough to keep them very comfortably, judging from the complaints frequently heard.

Employers are not obliged to continue paying reservist employees while they are on national duty. Many employers, however, pay such men voluntarily so long as their period of service lasts only a few weeks.

Employers are required to hold jobs open for men called up. Such jobs are filled temporarily, usually by unemployed workers.

The already low unemployment figures in France are reduced when reservists are called out, since some of the workless are called to the colors or drafted to fill temporary vacancies.

Poland

In Poland, since most factories are mobilized under the Nation's vast preparedness scheme, calling reservists has little effect on industry.

Skilled workmen are kept at their posts. Speedup of work in national defense industries and construction of fortifications has greatly reduced Polish unemployment, which reached around 200,000 at its peak.

A decree, issued April 11, 1939, ordered farmers who remain on the land to work for those called up. Since 72 per cent of Poland's 22,000,000 people live and work on farms this means that nearly three quarters of those called to the colors have their interests protected.

Employers have to keep reservists' jobs open for them, and the Government makes a small daily allowance to families of those called. In wartime soldiers get free transportation and free mailing facilities.

Italy

In Italy, Premier Benito Mussolini's decision to call up more than 350,000 reservists is testing Fascist organization for uninterrupted economic self-sufficiency.

Italian manpower for war officially it estimated at 10,000,000 in the standing army and reserves. The calling up of 350,000 reservists has not pinched the Nation's industry, commerce, or agriculture, according to Government spokesmen.

Under the Italian system, exemptions enable factories to keep most of their skilled workers. Most ordinary reservists, under Italy's military conscription service, are semi-skilled or unskilled workmen. Laborers for replacements are plentiful.

Military service means belt-tightening for many families. The Government allots a few lire a day to families of reservists called to the colors. Families able to support themselves receive nothing. Poor families get enough Government aid to buy food and pay the rent.

Italians say calling of reservists decreases unemployment, the extent of which never is disclosed. When a reservist class is called, the first men to put on uniform are those without jobs. Reservists who are taken from their jobs are replaced by older unemployed men.

Employers are compelled by the Government to take back reservists released for duty as soon as they are demobilized.

Soviet Russia

In Soviet Russia, where no reservists have yet been called up, no dislocation of economic or personal affairs has resulted from the European crisis.

For many years, however, a prominent feature of Soviet national activity has been employment of women on work which, in the United States, they would only be doing during a grave military emergency.

Women operate tractors, street-cleaning machines, and [illegible] cars, repair streets, dig ditches and tunnels, run locomotives, operate railroad signal systems, and also carry out some of the major professional work for civilians.

New Englanders Found Divided On Third Term

WASHINGTON (AP)—The third term question has about as much attraction for New England's three Democratic Senators who come up for re-election next year as a box labelled "explosive." The three, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, and Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut, are shunning any public statement, but privately, associates and friends believe, all are opposed to a third term.

At the same time, it is said that announcement by the New Englanders of their views at so early a date would be political dynamite, especially when they have to run for re-election and probably will want to lead their respective State delegations to the National Convention. Senator Gerry's opposition to many Roosevelt Administration policies has been indicated by his votes. Senators Walsh and Maloney, although sometimes opposing, have supported most bills advocated by the President.

While observers at the capital predict that Mr. Gerry would not support a third term if the President sought the nomination, they express belief that either Mr. Maloney or Mr. Walsh, or both, eventually might throw their support to him.

Queen Elizabeth Island

PRESCOTT, Ontario (AP)—Queen Elizabeth graciously declined the gift of an island in the St. Lawrence River but consented to one being named after her through official channels.

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Danzig Discounts Wide Reports Of Nazi Infiltration

DANZIG, June 29 (AP)—Foreign reports of the organization of a so-called "Free Corps" and an influx of Germans into Danzig were described by official Danzig sources today as an "alarming of the public which is by no means warranted."

Nevertheless, it was frankly acknowledged here that Danzig's tiny army—the police force—was being strengthened by several hundred men, to be trained along military lines.

These additions to the police force were decided upon last fall. Police, coupled with units of Nazi Party formations which have been given some drill, would enable the Free City to muster some 15,000 men.

Foreign reports of the alleged arrival in Danzig of German soldiers in mufti and of other movements reportedly pointing to an impending action are emphatically denied by German and Danzig authorities.

London Hears Rumors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29—Reports from Paris apparently credited in French General Staff quarters, are current here that Germany has begun to put in operation a scheme for taking Danzig from within by infiltration of thousands of soldiers disguised as civilians. The French press gives wide prominence to alleged plans whereby Hitler proposes to fill the Free City with these scarcely disguised troops, then have the Senate proclaim Danzig German, and thus provoke the Poles into military action, which he can describe as aggression.

Although not confirmed, these rumors undoubtedly play a part in the speeding up of Anglo-Soviet negotiations. There is a strong impression here that the latest instructions sent by the British Government to Moscow should make an early accord possible. It is realized here that if Herr Hitler is planning early action in Danzig, it would become doubly important to avoid any further delay in concluding an alliance with the Soviets.

War Warning Voiced

PARIS, June 29 (AP)—A suggestion for a combined British-French-Polish warning to Germany that the seizure of Danzig would mean war was printed widely today in French newspapers.

It was emphasized that, although the three countries already have said as much, such a warning was necessary because Nazi leaders have given the impression they did not believe in French and British sincerity on the Danzig issue.

Pierre Bernus in the Journal des Debats said: "A clear British-French-Polish official warning to Germany is necessary to dissipate Germany's delusions over Danzig. Silence can only encourage Hitler to take a chance."

American Aircraft Quantity Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The expanding Army Air Corps has contracted with three manufacturers for aircraft engines costing $25,009,389. The War Department said the contracts were believed to represent the largest single order for engines placed since the World War.

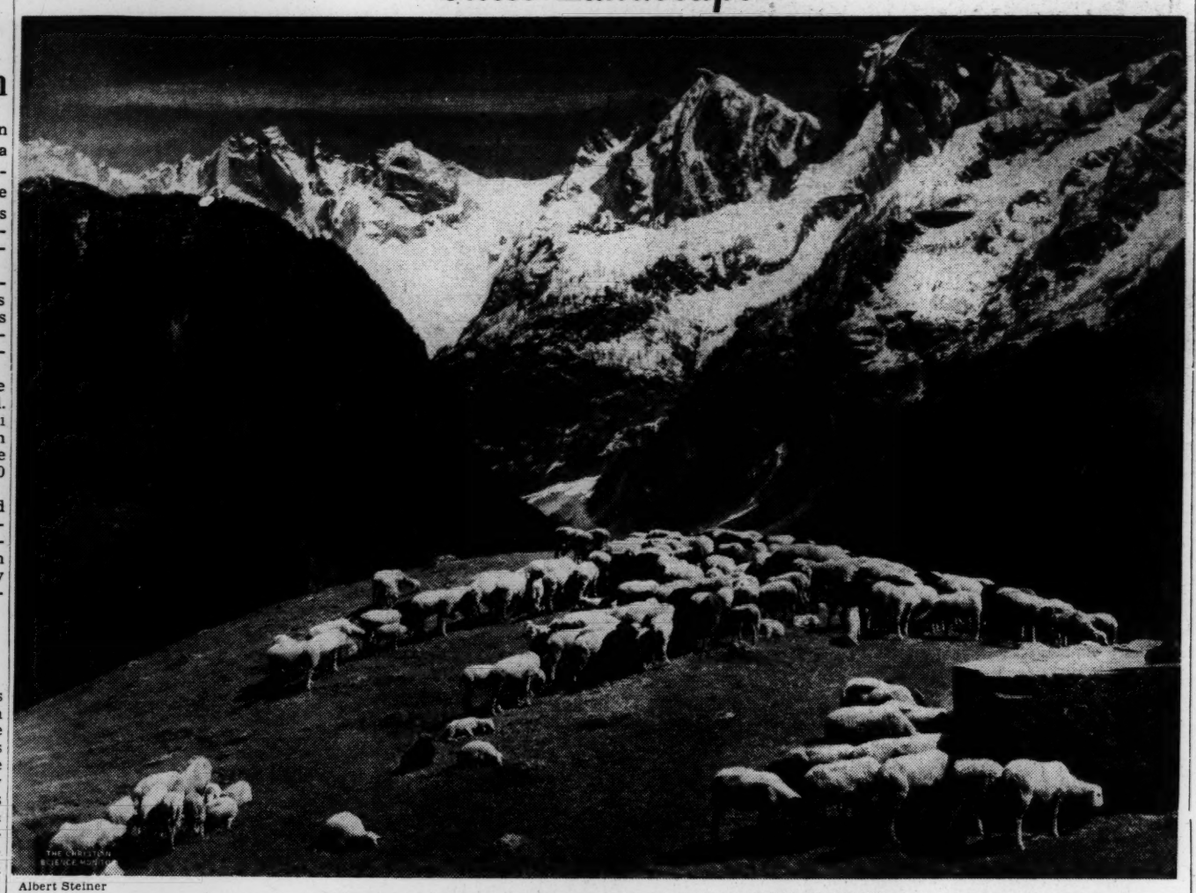
The Allison Engineering Company, Speedway, Ind., was given a $15,080,261 contract for an undisclosed number of 1,000-horsepower, 12 cylinder, liquid cooled motors, to be used in the newest streamlined planes.

An $8,975,317 order went to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J., for double row, radial, air-cooled engines, to be installed in nearly 200 attack bomber planes ordered last month from the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif.

The Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., was awarded a $953,810 order for single row, radial, 500-horsepower, air-cooled engines to be installed in basic combat planes from the North American Aviation Corporation, Inglewood, Calif.

In conformity with recent war department policy the number of motors involved was not made public but military sources reported the Allison order alone was for nearly 1,000 engines.

Swiss Landscapes



Albert Steiner

Queen Can 'Charm Bird Off a Bush,' Says U. S. Official

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—"Queen Elizabeth could charm a bird off a bush," R. Walton Moore, counselor of the United States State Department, today told a luncheon audience celebrating inauguration of airmail service over the North Atlantic route.

Mr. Moore was one of the passengers aboard the Yankee Clipper, Pan American Airways flying boat, which reached Southampton last night.

"If King George should come to the United States, take out naturalization papers and run for President, he might beat all comers," he added in describing the royal couple's visit in North America.

Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood gave details of the British trans-Atlantic flying service which is to begin early in August.

The service has been delayed through priority given to the rearmament program and at the outset it will be confined to one passenger flight weekly in each direction.

The Yankee Clipper will leave Southampton tomorrow afternoon on the return trip to the United States over the northern route.

All but one of the 20 officials of Pan American Airways and the United States Government aboard when the flying boat left North America will return with her. The exception is Juan T. Trippe, President of the airline, who planned to fly to Copenhagen for the remaining sessions of the International Chamber of Commerce.

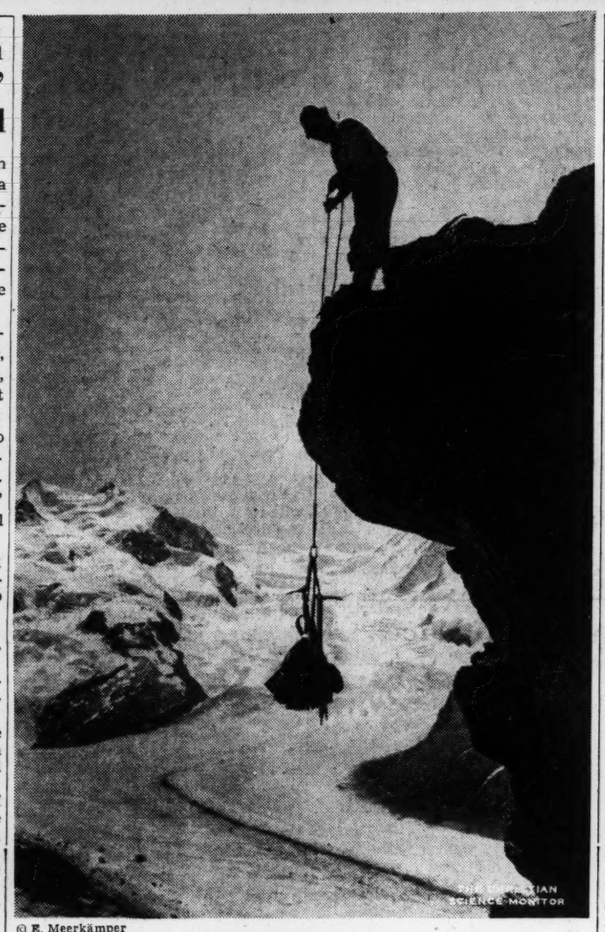
Oxford Group Given Right to the Name

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Buchmanite movement is now, by a decision of Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, legally entitled to be known as the Oxford Group, in spite of strong University protest, voiced in Parliament by A. P. Herbert, Senior Burgess for the University.

In response to the pressure of this opinion, the Oxford Group is including in its articles of association a statement that it claims no connection whatsoever with the University of Oxford.

The desire of the Buchmanite movement to be given a legal entity follows upon a recent judicial decision in England to the effect that a legacy of £500 to the "secretary or other proper officer . . . of the Oxford Group" failed because no such organization was recognized by the law of the land.



© E. Meerkämper

Peaceful Valleys and Adventure Contrasted

Alpine shepherd and flock near Soglio, Bergell, paint their own picture above. Below—A resourceful climber on the Riffelhorn, above Zermatt.

Top o' the Mountain, Sir? Or Would a Valley Rest Do?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland—This mountain resort's history reveals the changes in social customs which have been reflected in the resorts of Switzerland. It is not so many years ago that most visitors to Switzerland stayed in the valleys, admiring the Alpine peaks from a distance. To travel into the mountains in those days was considered an athletic feat, for which young people and more hardy elders were adapted. Now almost everyone goes to the mountains, both in summer and in winter.

Swiss engineers and Swiss hotel managers have co-operated in changing the trend. Mountain railways have penetrated close to the tops of the highest mountains, and mountain motor highways have followed. In the very shadow of Jungfrau there is a splendid hotel, looking out on an unmatched panorama of ice fields and snowy peaks. The hotel is reached by a railway, climbing through tunnels in the solid rock, bringing visitors into the very lobby of the hotel.

Retire From the Rush

Of course one may still admire the mountains from a distance, if that is desired. Interlaken, with its 30 hotels, commands magnificent mountain views from its setting of lake and plain, Zermatt, higher in the mountains, nevertheless stands far below the towering peak of Matterhorn. One approaches it over one of the loveliest scenic railways in the world, pushing through a valley lined with rushing waterfalls which is so narrow that there is room only for the railway and no room for a motor road. So one never sees a motor car in the exotic mountain village of Zermatt, or in the villages lining the valley below. One may retire from the rush of the modern mechanical age in many mountain towns and villages of Switzerland.

No visitor has fully appreciated the life of the Swiss unless he has penetrated into some of the many mountain resorts. For the Swiss people, even more than foreigners, enjoy their mountain retreats. In winter, hundreds of thousands of Swiss young people—and many elders—go every week end into the mountains with their skis. It may almost be said that Switzerland is a Nation in skis over winter week ends. This sport has become so universally practiced that skiing has become a part of the training of most Swiss children. And thousands of visitors, from all parts of the world, share in the pleasure of this comparatively modern sport.

In the summer, the mountains are almost equally appealing. Their clear cool sunny air is exhilarating; their magnificent vistas lift the hearts of work-a-day men and women; their Alpine flowers enchant the eye, and Swiss families gather them carefully, roots and all, and transplant them when possible to their own gardens. These flowers grow in such abundance and exist in such great variety that it is always possible to find some unknown kind, and this is indeed a triumph.

Variety of Entertainment

Mountain climbing has become almost as popular as skiing, appealing to the modern athletic youth. All sorts of sporting competitions are arranged in the mountain resorts, and those who do not participate can enjoy watching the contests. In the larger resorts, such as St. Moritz, a variety of entertainment also is provided, both in summer and winter. There are symphony concerts and dancing, bridge tournaments and parlor games of all kinds. One may be as active or as quiet as one likes.

Some of the Swiss mountain resorts are suited to those who desire only to rest and enjoy the mountain air and scenery.

Lebanon in Line For Full Test Of Oil Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Lebanon—That the Lebanese petroleum beds located last year near Tripoli are considered worth further investigation is seen in the concession now asked of the Lebanese Government by the Iraq Petroleum Company and for which $375,000 is offered.

Company officials are expected to arrive shortly in Beirut to complete the transaction, and it is reported that test drilling will then commence almost immediately. The proposed concession provides that a substantial percentage of the income from the oil will be paid to the Lebanese Government, which at this time is considering terms and details.

The first reports of oil in Lebanon were published in June, 1938, after geologists of the Iraq Petroleum Company had examined the possible oil territory carefully. It was then stated that Mt. Terbol near Tripoli covers an immense deposit, considered much larger than anything yet found in Syria. Mt. Terbol, moreover, lies but a short distance (less than five miles) from the large pipe-line terminal which collects Iraquian oil and pumps it into tankers lying in the harbor, so that established facilities are most favorable. At the same time it is felt that the Lebanese people will benefit in a large measure from the steady income which should accrue as has been the case in Iraq, for economic conditions in Lebanon are at a low ebb.

French Troop Exit Started in Hatay

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP)—Several thousand French troops stationed in the former Republic of Hatay began moving out June 29 in keeping with the French-Turkish agreement of June 23 by which Hatay was ceded to Turkey.

[France, which had held Hatay, previously known as the Sanjak of Alexandretta, as part of its Syrian Mandate, gave it to Turkey in return for a French-Turkish pact of mutual assistance in the Mediterranean paralleling the British-Turkish accord.]

Traveling Men Meet

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—United Commercial Travelers of America opened their 52nd annual convention here with Harold Smith of Racine, Wis., slated for elevation to the office of Supreme Counselor, succeeding John B. Densmore of Worcester, Mass.

Japanese Insist British 'Co-operate'

SHANGHAI, June 29 (AP)—The Japanese blockaded Foochow and Wenchow today and thereby took control of the last major Chinese ports along more than 2,000 miles of coastline between the Great Wall and Canton.

A Japanese warning to all foreign vessels to leave the ports because they would be closed by "dangerous objects" (mines) and "other obstacles" went into effect at noon. The warning had been rejected by the United States through Clarence E. Gauss, Consul General, who notified Japanese officials that Japan would be held responsible for any damage to American interests in the closing operations. The British and French took similar stands.

All foreign merchant vessels were said to have left Foochow and Wenchow, respectively about 500 and 300 miles south of Shanghai, and foreign warships were believed to have moved outside the harbors to escape the possibility of being bottled up.

Domei (Japanese news agency) reported that a British destroyer was trapped inside the Min River entrance at Foochow, but British naval officers here said that was extremely unlikely.

Most of the resident foreigners declined to leave Foochow. Twenty-seven foreigners, including six Americans, were said to be remaining in Wenchow, and 18 missionaries, including Americans, were reported to have left Wenchow for Hong Kong aboard the British steamer, Joan Moller.

The Chinese were said to have a considerable military force in or near Foochow. Nearby villages were bombed from the air. Nine Japanese transports were reported in the vicinity.

Chinese ports occupied or blockaded by the Japanese include Chefoo, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Ningpo, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, and Swatow. The British crown colony Hong Kong and the Portuguese colony Macao remain open, but have been reduced to transshipment centers, their trade with interior and coastal points having been cut off entirely. Foreign ships still are allowed to enter Tientsin, North China, but have been subjected to searches and delays.

In Tientsin, where the Japanese have blockaded the British and French Concessions since June 14, it was said that restrictions on traffic to and from the foreign zones will remain until the conclusion of pending British-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo, announced June 28.

The controversy started with a British refusal to relinquish four alleged Chinese terrorists to Japanese. A Japanese army spokesman said the outcome of the Tokyo discussions would depend upon the British attitude, and that if that viewpoint were not "corrected" the Tientsin restrictions would be made more severe.

Manchu Planes Repelled

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP)—Fifteen Japanese-Manchukuan bombers, protected by fighting planes, invaded Outer Mongolia on new border raids yesterday, a Tass communique said, and lost two planes shot down by Soviet-Mongol anti-aircraft guns.

The communiqué of the official Soviet news agency said the planes dropped several bombs near Lake Bor, and then retired to Manchukuan territory without engaging in battle. The two disabled planes fell in Mongolian territory, it was said.

Arab Slayers of Mufti Get Life Imprisonment

ALGIERS, Algeria (AP) — Two Arabs convicted of slaying the Grand Mufti of Algiers nearly three years ago were sentenced June 29 to life imprisonment. A third who kept watch received a 20-year prison term. The court declared the three were hired assassins.

Detectives said they admitted they had been hired by Sheik el Okbi, the politically powerful "Saint of Casbah," but the State dropped charges of complicity against the Sheik and his merchant associates near the end of the trial. The Grand Mufti of Algiers, Si Bendali Amor Mahmoud, was a political as well as a religious power in Algeria and was a rival of Sheik el Okbi.

Swastika Used in Tibet

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Quentin Roosevelt, grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt, reported June 29 he found a tribe in Tibet which has used the swastika, emblem of National Socialist Germany, for hundreds of years. He is just back from a four-month exploration trip.

Millions in Steel From U. S. to Japan

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, June 29

The United Engineering and Foundry Company announced yesterday it had received orders for "several million dollars" worth of steel mill equipment from two Japanese firms.

An 86-inch semicontinuous plate mill will be made for the Nippon-Seitetsu Kaisha Steel Mill Company at Hirohata, Japan, and a modern sheet rolling mill for th Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., of Osaka.

The plate mill will be delivered within a year and the sheet mill within six months. All of the work will be done in United's plants in this country.

Belgium Assumes Costs of Housing Jewish Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Costs of maintaining 3,000 Jewish refugees in this country are to be borne by the Belgian Government, it is announced here.

The Belgian relief committee for Jewish refugees already has 10,000 fugitives without means from Germany and Austria in its care, but has been unable to admit a larger number. These refugees are housed in two centers in the Merxplas educational colony, set at the committee's disposal by the Government.

Parliament has previously made a grant to the Government of 360,000 francs ($12,000) to aid the refugees, but for the new task it has been asked for a further credit of 5,640,000 francs. With this sum it is intended to repair buildings, situated away from the great cities, in order that they may be used as settlements for the refugees.

In the Merxplas centers Jews are taught handicrafts. Besides being supported by the committee, they receive books, clothes, and other gifts from individual Belgians.

Public Relations Job

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau has placed Eugene S Duffield, 30-year-old Assistant to the Secretary and former newspaperman, in charge of the Treasury's Public Relations. An official announcement added that "under Mr. Duffield's supervision, Charles Schwarz will be in direct charge of press relations." Mr. Duffield also will continue his former task of discussing with business men and financial leaders problems relating to the Treasury Department.

TOKYO, June 29 (AP)—Although Japan accepted Britain's proposal that they seek a settlement of their Tientsin crisis at a Tokyo conference table, important differences of view as to the parley's scope have cropped out.

British spokesmen (including Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in London) insisted that only local issues connected with the Japanese Army's 15-day-old blockade of the British and French Concessions at Tientsin would be considered.

But Japanese, especially military leaders, indicated that demands for Britain's "co-operation" in Japan's program for a "new order in East Asia," especially its economic phases, would figure vitally in the negotiations.

It was believed the talks, with Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie the chief negotiators, would begin before the week end. Only the arrival of officials from Tientsin was awaited. A Japanese Vice-Consul prepared to fly here at once and a British Consul was expected soon. (Major G. A. Herbert, Consul at Tientsin, arranged to go to Japan aboard the British destroyer Decoy.)

Statements of Japanese military men indicated that a major Japanese objective would be to compel Britain to agree to end its financial aid to the Chinese Government at Chungking.

The official Japanese announcement of the parley was:

"In response to a British proposal the Japanese Government have decided to conduct negotiations in Tokyo with a view to solving various questions relating to the present situation at Tientsin. Japanese officials concerned in Tientsin will be summoned to Tokyo for the purpose."

Authoritative quarters said that the blockade, which began over the refusal of British officials to surrender to Japanese four Chinese accused as terrorists, would be relaxed somewhat when the negotiations open.

Examinations at the barriers would continue, they said, but much less rigorously, and probably foreigners would be passed merely on presentation of their credentials.

Scottish Group to Study Greenland's Lava Regions

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland (CP)—Volcanic activity in Western Greenland will be studied by an expedition from St. Andrews University which has gone out from Barry Docks, South Wales.

The expedition will be stationed on Ubekendt Island and will work on the 7,000 feet of the lava formations. Heading it is Mr. H. L. Drever, who was in charge of an expedition to the same region from Cambridge in 1938. The St. Andrews party will continue the work begun by the Cambridge men. Others in the party are Mr. K. A. W. Paterson, Mr. F. George, and Mr. K. A. Swakes.

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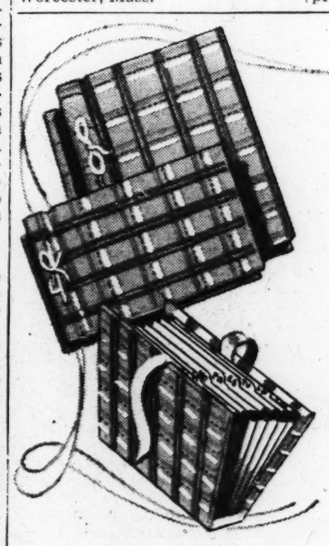

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Grocers Emphasize Service In New Merchandising Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—It is a long step from the cracker barrel and the "hot stove league" to the modern food mart; but the independent grocer has taken that step, and still is the dominant factor in food distribution in the nation.

That was readily apparent among the 5,000 grocers assembled in Kansas City, June 19 to 23, for the convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers. It was pointed out that two thirds of the $63,000,000 spent daily for food in the United States passes through the independent stores. As the President, Gerrit Yander Hooning of Grand Rapids, Mich., said at the outset:

"We are not at the brink of destruction, but at the dawn of a new era for the retail merchandising of food."

In discussions and formal speeches, the importance of service was emphasized above the appeal of price. Most of the grocers indicated they did a credit and delivery business, but a few stood up stoutly for the cash-and-carry method. Horace Lyons of Houston, Texas, said he found a satisfactory compromise.

"When a steady customer comes in and tells me he is broke," Mr. Lyons explained, "I give him a $5 bill as a loan, and tell him to fill up his basket."

Thomas J. Murphy, Jr., of Chicago, director of services for an advertising concern, urged a new approach in grocery advertising.

"All I find is prices," Mr. Murphy said. "Talk to customers through words, rather than merely through figures and prices. People must be taught to eat 'for the fun of it,' cooking must be envied as an art, and prowess with a knife and fork must be made a sign of manly vigor."

The grocers indicated in more than one way their readiness to try new methods. One indication of their progressiveness was the choice of their Secretary-manager, Mrs. Rose Marie Kiefer of Chicago. Mrs. Kiefer is one of the few woman executives of a major trade association, and the association which she manages has 60,000 members. She took office last December, so the convention just held was the first under her management. That it was a lively, smooth-running affair throughout was seen by the grocers as a tribute to her efficiency. Appropriaely enough for a grocers' convention, the program included the largest mass dinner ever served here, in which 3,000 persons were fed in the Municipal Auditorium.

Experimental methods of financing food purchases and promoting the distribution of excess commodities also were indorsed, after an address by Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities corporation. Mr. Perkins explained the operation of the food stamp plan introduced recently in Rochester, N. Y., and Dayton, Ohio, under which persons on relief may obtain 50 cents' worth of surplus products free with each $1 of other purchases. The plan not only is succeeding in its original direction, Mr. Perkins said, but has resulted in aggressive effort by grocers to sell the surplus goods to other customers.

The convention, in its resolutions, indorsed the food stamp plan "in principle." The grocers also approved the development of centralized wholesale food terminals in large cities, where the independent grocer may make his purchases with a wide selection and under competitive conditions. The United States Department of Agriculture was commended for its promotion of such markets in Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, and Kansas City, Kan. Relations of the independents and the chain stores were discussed extensively, and a resolution was adopted calling for a congressional investigation of alleged monopolistic practices.

In its closing session, the convention re-elected Mr. Vander Hooning as president. New York City was selected as the scene of the 1940 meeting.

Grocers' Aide

Mrs. Rose M. Kiefer
Secretary-Manager of National Association of Retail Grocers

Reich Expands Soya Bean Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Third Reich looks to the soya bean harvests of the coming years to help on that self-sufficiency in foodstuffs so necessary to the present German economic system.

Constant reference is being made in the daily press to the high nutritive value of the bean, in its use as flour, oil cake for cattle feeding, and as a basic oil for margarine production. America has already familiarized people with the use of soya bean products in industry.

Cultivation of the soya bean was begun in Germany in 1934, and it is expected that soya bean flour will make an appearance on the market shortly. How the German housewife will take to this new form of flour remains to be seen, although some of the more enterprising have used it in small quantity for some years, during the periodic shortage of eggs.

The area under cultivation is comparatively small, although recently parts of Austria, the Burgenland, and Lower Danube regions have shown themselves climatically suited to the plant. Expert advice is available, so that crops are likely to increase rapidly.

Somewhat large-scale cultivation takes place in Rumania, especially in areas of Bessarabia and Transylvania, where the I. G. Farben (Dye Trust) has big interests. By an agreement with the Rumanian Government, which lasts until 1941, all the soya crop is to be sold to Germany.

Areas under cultivation jumped from 25,600 acres in 1935 to 117,300 acres in 1937, in which year there was a maximum output of 58,000 tons; 1938 saw a rationalization process taking place, whereby less profitable areas were removed from cultivation and the favorable areas of Transylvania and the Banat were intensively sown. The trade is conducted on the barter system, Rumania giving its raw product in exchange for German finished products.

Guidance Plan Outlined at Butler By Dr. Robinson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — A freshman guidance plan for fall enrollees has been announced by Dr. Daniel Sommer Robinson, who started his first week as the thirteenth president of Butler University on June 18.

Dr. Robinson, head of the philosophy department of Indiana University since 1929, succeeded Dr. James W. Putnam, who expressed a wish several weeks ago to retire as head of Butler University.

The guidance plan for students will be perfected at the first faculty meeting, Sept. 5, Dr. Robinson said. It calls for new students to be divided into groups of twenty pupils each, with a faculty advisor for each group.

Dr. Robinson, a graduate of Butler University, said that his selection as President by the Board of Trustees was the highest honor that a school could confer upon an alumnus. He has developed a philosophy of education that emphasizes self-education. He holds that each student must do a great deal for himself, despite the physical facilities of education that may be available.

This June, forty-three per cent of the college graduates in Indiana were given their diplomas by twenty-five private and church-controlled colleges, of which Butler University is one. Fifty-six per cent of the college graduates came from state universities and the remainder came from teachers' colleges.

Indiana University led the list of state schools with 1,350 graduates. Notre Dame University led the non-state list with 532 graduates and Butler University came next, in non-state schools, with 336 graduates.

Senate Boosts Relief Funds In Unhurried Night Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Making its so-called "race against time" with the calm deliberateness of a Sunday saunterer, the Senate in the early hours today passed its version of the relief bill, adding $73,300,000 to the amount previously approved by the House, and bringing the proposed total to $1,810,000,000.

The bill now goes to conference where differences with the House must be reconciled before present relief funds and the Works Progress Administration setup expire at midnight June 30.

At no point in the long debate was there a sign of fuss or flurry. An air of compromise filled the chamber and obstructive tactics did not appear. Members obviously were intent on sticking it out and polishing the matter off before sunrise.

Communism Denounced

A protracted debate occurred over the Federal WPA Theater Project which the House had eliminated, and Senators Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina and Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, found opportunity to denounce Communism, which they asserted surrounded the project. This gave rise to one of the few dramatic scenes of the evening. Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, to the surprise of many, answered Senator Reynolds. Senator McCarran is suspicious of radicalism, failing to vote for Felix Frankfurter's confirmation to the Supreme Court after it was shown he had supported the American Civil Liberties Union. This time, however, he addressed himself pointedly to Senator Reynolds.

"What we have to fear is fear itself—inspired by the person who always talks about Communism," he declared. "The trouble is that there are those who forever use the bugbear of Communism to scare somebody in order that they themselves may rise!"

Projects Approved

Following this exchange, the Senate approved the Wagner compromise for preserving all arts projects and the theater project on a reduced scale. Last year, arts projects received over $35,000,000. The Senate gave them only about $11,000,000.

A nonpartisan coalition later voted 51 to 24 to limit the Federal Government to 75 per cent of the total costs of all projects within any one State.

The biggest share of the Senate appropriations' increase over the House went to farmers. The Farm Security Administration's fund was raised by $40,000,000 to $163,000,000.

Next biggest increase went to the National Youth Administration, with $124,000,000; an increase of $23,000,000.

The Public Health Service fund was doubled, from $300,000 to $600,000.

At the final roll call at 1:15 a. m., there were present 42 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 2 Independent Progressives.

Mrs. Reynolds' Letters Urge Tight Hold on Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Because she believes "we can lose our liberties through alleged educational welfare and health legislation just as much as through economic control," Mrs. Lena H. Reynolds as a citizen, housewife, and mother has launched a one-woman movement in the form of "Letters to American Mothers," in which she sets forth her views on what must be done to safeguard democracy beyond what is being done by established civic groups today.

As a mother of four sons, a home-maker and wife of a local business man, an active member of the Parent-Teacher Association, a former teacher, and graduate of the University of California, Mrs. Reynolds a year ago resolved upon her lone course as her own contribution to civic betterment, concluding that the nation's mothers constitute the one field which can do more than any other to protect and nurture democracy in "the American way."

Single Handed Crusade

Into the 2,600 leaflets which she financed herself, she poured observations of two-score years in civic affairs, beginning with her own school experiences and ending with what she considered fruitless efforts to have such established groups as the Parent-Teacher Associations take the lead in warning against the evils of increased "materialism" under the guise of education, and of surrender to schools of the priority of the home.

Response has been more than heartening, she reported in a recent interview here. Encouragement and endorsement have come from mothers in obscure but all-important homes and from such recognized leaders as President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, Letitia Lytle, President of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers; H. L. Mencken, publicist; Superintendent Wm. G. Paden of Alameda (Oakland) Calif., Public Schools; and Attorney General Earl Warren of California—each of whom has approved all or part of her views expressed in the copies of the four different letters she has circulated strategically.

As a result of her initiative she has been called upon to speak at an increasing number of civic and welfare affairs, always expressing firm views and yet offering debate to anyone, for she believes the most important phase of her movement is the stimulation of public interest in the subject.

American Platform

Her platform is based on civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution, which she says places the school under control of the people, rather than the people under control of the school or state. She reports that the people have been lax in exercising their rights, and that as a result the State through the schools has stepped in under undemocratic interpretations of public welfare and is now on the road to complete regimentation—abolition of civil rights, of the democratic concept of the individual as superior to his creature the state, and of the democratic keystone of tolerance toward minorities.

Mrs. Reynolds in her interview reported that one of the most convincing arguments she has been able to use against those who support the encroachments of medical science upon the life of the school child and of the public in general is her plea for tolerance.

Mrs. Lena H. Reynolds
Los Angeles housewife whose one-woman movement "Letters to American Mothers" has been launched to keep democracy in schools and public legislation.

Cosmic Ray Symposium Studies Ways of the Mesotron

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—Details in the story of the birth of the "mesotron," newest member of the rapidly increasing named atomic particles like the electron and proton, were related at the University of Chicago today by Dr. C. D. Anderson, Nobel Prize winner and Dr. Seth H. Neddermeyer of California Institute of Technology. Their audience was a notable array of physicists attending the international symposium on cosmic rays.

The mesotron is a particle carrying either a positive or negative electrical charge equivalent to the charge of the electron. Its weight is between that of the electron and proton. All such particles are so small they cannot be seen, and all the best investigators have been able to do is to photograph the "track" they leave while passing through gas under pressure in a cloud chamber.

Despite its invisibility, the mesotron has high energy. It was discovered, the California physicists said, because no particles or radiation known to research could explain the penetrating qualities they possessed. As early as 1934 the existence of the mesotron was suspected, but it was not until 1937 the physicists, Dr. Anderson at California Tech and Dr. J. C. Street, of the Cavendish Laboratory, England, succeeded in deducing what it was. By calculations, they were able to determine its correct mass and charge.

Further evidence proving the existence of the mesotron was given in the second paper on this morning's program, presented by Dr. R. B. Brode of the University of California. He studied, with a cloud chamber, the ionization of several kinds of particles.

When these high energy particles pass through the chambers, they encounter atoms of gas, from which they knock off electrons. By photographing the track of the particles, and counting the number of "droplets," which indicate the number of electrons the particles have stripped from the atoms, Dr. Brode obtained a measurement of the degree of ionization of the various particles.

His results show that mesotrons of relatively high energies produce less ionization than do electrons. On the other hand, ionization is too high for them to be protons. They must, therefore, be a separate order of charged particles.

Recent measurements of the incidence of cosmic rays in a Terre-Haute Indiana coal mine at a depth of 300 meters of water indicate that at such depths most of the penetrating cosmic rays are ionizing rays of mesotrons, according to Dr. V. Wilson, University of Chicago.

Dr. J. Clay, University of Amsterdam, made measurements in the Red Sea. He recently sank cosmic ray meters in a Norwegian fjord. His results showed a peculiar increase in intensity of the rays at depths in the range of 200 to 400 meters This increase was due to secondary rays, with "cosmic ray showers" predominating.

Dr. T. H. Johnson of Bartol Research Foundation in Philadelphia, has been studying the effect of the earth's magnetic field on the rays coming into the earth's atmosphere. Many investigators reported having found mesotrons being produced in the upper atmosphere of the earth. They have great penetrating power, and are the rays recorded in lead-shielded counting tubes and in mines deep below the earth.

Iowa Youth Seeks More Counseling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Youth was given its say at the thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Iowa Conference on Child Development and Parent Education.

A group of five Iowa young people under 25 years gathered to discuss their problems before a group of other youth—that was the plan. Mother and Dad and the visiting specialists and educators were to attend their own meeting. The adults literally deserted their own meeting for that of the youngsters. Representatives of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Junior League, the DeMolay, the Boy Scouts, told their elders that they wanted more counseling and less commanding; that they wanted the frills of education—debate, music—de-emphasized and more education in the school curriculum. The young people further criticized their parents for not being sufficiently interested in encouraging and helping them in their search for jobs. The school systems were roundly taken to task for their failure to teach the principles of democratic citizenship. This section of the conference was presided over by Merle Miller, a junior in the College of Liberal Arts of the State University of Iowa, and managing editor of the Daily Iowan.

Miss Charlotte Carr, director of Hull House, Social Settlement of Chicago, deplored conditions which would make the children of a big city slum area believe Democracy does not work and is, therefore, not as good as totalitarianism.

College Aviators Busy Defending Their Titles

GAMBIER, Ohio (AP)—Aviators representing flying clubs of nearly 30 colleges met at Kenyon College June 27 in the National Intercollegiate Air Meet.

Defending champion Kenyon and Stanford University fliers, who won the crown jointly last year, expected to find their greatest competition in clubs from the Universities of Michigan and Detroit. At the same time, women aviators from Smith and Lake Erie College were expected to put in a strong bid for honors.

Purdue won the meeting in 1935, Harvard in 1936 and Kenyon in 1937. Competition is planned in spot landings, paper ribbon cutting, simulated bomb dropping and navigation cruising.

President Moves to Control Congress

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29 — President Roosevelt today took charge of the drive to regain control of Congress.

The first move was an urgent legislative conference of Senate and House leaders at the White House to determine tactics.

The next was a strong declaration from Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, that farmers and businessmen "had better start worrying seriously about the dollar" if Congress withdraws the Administration's devaluation authority.

International Aspect

While Mr. Roosevelt at his recent Hyde Park, N. Y., conference declared the Senate's action would restore control of the dollar to "Wall Street," Mr. Morgenthau stressed the international aspect of the situation.

"Of all the times to lose those (monetary) powers," he told a press conference, "I can't imagine a more unfortunate time.

"The powers we have had up to date enabled the executive branch of the Government to meet any situation that has arisen," he declared. "They are taking away from the President and the Treasury very important instruments—instruments I believe we have shown we are capable of handling."

The Danzig crisis and the war threat to Europe were the reasons cited by the Secretary for retaining full power to meet foreign currency fluctuation.

Devaluation Proposal

Furthermore high official circles confirmed the report that in the last two weeks in December the British had opened negotiations for further devaluation of the pound, after declaring they did not believe they could maintain the pound value. Several exchanges of notes followed in which the Treasury pointed out that through the use of the stabilization fund and the dollar-devaluation power it might be advisable to lower the value of the dollar.

After the exchange of notes the British Government agreed to maintain the pound's value, it was learned.

Mr. Morgenthau was asked what price domestic silver would sell for if the monetary bill fails to pass by midnight June 30. He replied he had "not the foggiest idea," implying the Treasury might reduce the price of domestic silver, now fixed at 66 cents an ounce, to the world price which is below 40 cents.

What Price Silver?

"If there is no more legislation when I wake up in the morning on the first of July, I'll be faced with the problem, what price silver?" he said.

"I might add I haven't got the foggiest idea what I'll do."

Until midnight June 30, the Treasury will pay 64.64 cents an ounce on newly mined domestic silver. The Senate raised the price to 77.57 cents.

Mr. Morgenthau raised one more possibility to frighten the Administration's Senate opponents. Treasury attorneys, he said, feel there is some possibility silver owners selling to the Treasury will be compelled, under the amendment passed by the Senate, to pay the 50 per cent special profit tax provided in the Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

Roosevelt Drives Wedge

Mr. Morgenthau's statement fitted into the obvious Administration effort to drive a wedge between the unprecedented alliance of the silver Senators and conservative Republicans. Mr. Roosevelt made a hurried return to the Capital June 28 to take control of the situation.

At the same time the Administration was watching the progress of the big relief bill.

The President and congressional leaders studied changes the Senate made in the bill prior to its 14-hour session June 28. The Senate finally passed the bill, 54 to 0, without a single adverse vote, after adding $73,300,000 more to it than it had when it came from the House. The bill now carried appropriations of over $1,808,000,000.

Both bills, the monetary and the relief bill, are now in the difficult conference stage. This means each has pased both houses. But the Senate and House versions of the monetary bill, as of the relief bill, are widely different, and these differences must be ironed out. Both bills, furthermore, face the same deadline. If differences are not ironed out by June 30, midnight, important powers of the Government automatically lapse. This means a hiatus in relief work on one side, and cessation of protection against foreign currency fluctuation by the Treasury's stabilization fund on the other.

However, so far as the relief bill goes, a stop-gap measure can be pushed through, if worst comes to worst, which will continue the Works Progress Administration and other relief setups in about their present form for a month or so, until Congress can settle its differences.

International Threats

The monetary bill is another matter. Already grave international difficulties have flowed from the Senate threat to discontinue purchases of foreign silver in large amounts at relatively high prices. The $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, which the Treasury regards as an important currency protection, and which is not under attack from either side, also would lapse.

Three other events would follow which, unlike the stabilization fund, are matters of present controversy:

1. Mr. Roosevelt's power to make limited further devaluation of the dollar would lapse. Republicans seek this, charging Mr. Roosevelt might use the power for further economic experiments. The Treasury and White House oppose it, asserting the power has been gathering dust for years and would not be used now save to guard the currency against possible foreign price wars.

2. Purchases of foreign silver would continue. The amendment to limit such purchases is in the Senate version of the bill which would lapse, of course, if no agreement were reached. The Treasury is unsympathetic to foreign silver purchases, but the State Department is alarmed by the sudden international and diplomatic by-products of the amendment.

3. The Treasury would stop buying newly mined domestic silver at the present artificial price of 66 cents an ounce, and would revert to the world price of less than 40 cents. The Treasury argues the legal basis under which it makes present purchases would expire with the monetary bill. This is the chief Administration threat against the silver bloc, which seeks to boost the price of silver to 77 cents; not reduce it to 40 cents.

Basis for Deal

It will be seen from the foregoing that the silver bloc and the Administration have a strong mutuality of interest in perpetuating the authority of the monetary bill, although for different reasons. That is the Administration argument which is being put up to silver leaders, it is understood. If the bill lapses, it is argued, Mr. Roosevelt's prestige will be damaged by elimination of his dollar power, which rejoices the Republicans but does not benefit the silver group. While the silver group is damaged by the lapse of the Treasury's authority to buy domestic silver at high prices. Under these circumstances it is the most natural thing in the political world to seek to work out a "deal."

The difficulty tis that an alliance has been sworn between the silver bloc and Republicans, and also that Mr. Roosevelt's heated words at Hyde Park N. Y., have rankled in some senatorial breasts, even though the President was careful to direct most of his shafts at Republicans rather than his old silver allies. Another difficulty is that House Democrats have little sympathy with the silver bloc under any circumstances, and see no particular reason for making a compromise with them, even though the dollar devaluation power disappears. They point out that Mr. Roosevelt has vast indirect reserve powers under other laws to fix the value of the dollar and they minimize the whole controversy on this item.

Stick By Guns

Representative Andrew L. Somers (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Coinage Committee, heading House conferees, interpreted the 209 to 161 House vote sending the bill to conference, as an instruction to stick by his guns and to make no silver concessions.

"I an not in favor of fooling around," he said. "I would rather let the whole thing go by default, President's power and all."

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, is head of the Upper House conferees. He would make no forecasts but was evidently dubious of an early agreement.

Happy Fiscal New Year!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 29

The Administration hopes it can extend happy (fiscal) New Year's greetings to the following "must" legislation with two days left before the end of the fiscal year:

1. **Monetary powers bill** —a conference between House and Senate leaders seeks to reconcile differences.
2. **The 1940 relief bill**— —Senate leaders also took this up with House conferees.
3. **"Urgent" Deficiency Appropriation bill**—passed by House and awaiting Senate action.
4. **State-Justice - Commerce Departments Appropriation** —awaiting Senate action on a conference report approved by the House.

Test of New York Budget Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29—Confident that they have the backing of business, property owners, and those alert voters who have no personal ax to grind, the Republican leadership is driving ahead here today with its blue pencil on the line-items contained in Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's executive budget calling for appropriations amounting to $419,491,956.41. When their work is finished and laid before the extraordinary session of the Legislature tomorrow, ratification of the cuts is confidently expected.

These reductions amount to $6,900,000 in State departments alone, which means that nearly 1,000 names will be erased from the pay rolls, it was said in informed quarters. This is estimated to make for a departmental saving of $3,500,000, and will hit the personnel of the Departments of Education, Labor, Taxation and Finance hardest.

Republican leaders professed complete willingness to take full responsibility for the cuts, realizing, at the same time, that the great hue and cry would continue against their action. They held there must be no increase in taxation and that wholesale spending by the State must be stopped.

No better time than the present can be found for this, they declared, adding that they were prepared to go into the next State and national campaigns on this slogan and to stand or fall on it.

Discharges in the State departments which would follow the action were termed the largest since Gov. Nathan L. Miller let about 2,000 employees go when he assumed the Governorship 18 years ago.

The discharges will not be based upon political affiliation, it was declared, but will be made in cooperation with departmental heads of the Democratic Administration who must cut their spending down to the legislative economies whether they like it or not. In conformity with this, it is expected that the last man or woman employed will be the first to go. Length of service and experience will thus be a major consideration. The method of discharging employees will be that of abolishing jobs.

Movies Convict Drunken Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif. — Motion pictures are being used in Fresno County to convict persons charged with driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor.

When motorists booked on this charge are brought into headquarters, motion pictures are taken of them while they are going through tests, such as walking a chalk line. Later these pictures are shown in court as part of the evidence. Often pleas of guilty are obtained when the defendant is informed that he has been photographed by this method while still under the influence of liquor.

According to Dan F. Conway, District Attorney, out of 100 cases in which movies of defendants were taken between February 20 and May 27 of this year, only one person was acquitted. It is understood that the use of motion pictures is being copied in other counties in California.

Navy Chief Takes Holiday: Pilots Sail Boat on Lake

TUNKHANNOCK, Pa. (AP)—The Nation's Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold R. Stark, is spending his first vacation in six years by piloting a 16-foot sailboat around Lake Carey.

"I got my first love of sailing, as a boy, right here," the naval veteran said.

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Brooklyn Important to U. S. Aside From Role as Part of New York

Home of 2,792,600 Persons And $1,000,000,000 Trade

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, June 29—Brooklyn is unique among American cities. One of the world's great metropolises, its steamship piers handle approximately 25 per cent of all America's water-borne foreign commerce, while within its 81 square miles are industries that have manufactured more than $1,000,000,000 worth of goods a year. Yet to the average American beyond the confines of metropolitan New York, Brooklyn is little more than a name—just a part of vast, fabulous New York City.

Situated anywhere save at the southwestern tip of Long Island, Brooklyn would be third among the cities of the North American continent, trailing Chicago, but equal in population to Philadelphia and Boston combined. Anywhere other than as a part of New York City, its countless industries, varied history and promising future would accord it world prominence. But America has chosen Brooklyn for no prima donna role, and whatever it does becomes part of the greater fame of the greater city.

Yet it cannot be said that ignorance of Brooklyn by the rest of the country has hindered that borough in the slightest. Undaunted by proximity to glamorous Manhattan, it has grown in population, wealth, industry and political influence until it has become, enthusiastic Brooklyn residents declare, the dominant borough of the five that go to make up the Western Hemisphere's greatest city.

Most Populous Borough

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in Brooklyn's development is its recent rapid rise to the most populous borough in the city, usurping the position held by Manhattan for 300 years. With an estimated population of 2,792,600 in 1938, it is home to more than one out of every three residents of the five boroughs of New York, while its political importance was attested by the 1936 presidential elections when it gave President Roosevelt nearly as many Democratic votes as did the states of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas combined.

Largely responsible for this rapid, although now slackening, increase in population are Brooklyn's transportation facilities, tying them to Manhattan, where so many residents of Brooklyn work. With 1,220 miles of streets, 340 miles of rapid transit lines, 458 miles of trolley lines and 84 miles of motor bus routes, the borough has attracted hundreds of thousands of men and women from Manhattan, who moved across the East River in search of more elbow room.

But while Brooklyn is forced to yield to the five boroughs of New York as a whole and to Chicago in point of population, its place as the premier port of the Western Hemisphere seems secure. Not only does 25 per cent of the water-borne foreign commerce of the United States cross its piers, but its volume is estimated as double that of all other sections of the Port of New York combined.

Foreign Trade Figures

According to the United States Army Engineers' 1936 Report, 4,131,230 short tons of imports, valued at $972,210,424, were carried over Brooklyn's piers, while in the same year 2,535,471 short tons of exports, with a value of $410,756,700, left Brooklyn docks.

In normal times, its 187 piers berth more than 700 steamships belonging to 70 companies and making regular sailings to more than 200 ports in 71 foreign countries. More than $100,000,000 is invested in the piers and terminal facilities lining its waterfront, some of the latter, like the vast Bush Terminals, being among the greatest freight storage facilities in the world.

At the same time, the Brooklyn manufacturer has freight facilities described as virtually unrivalled in any competitive city. The borough is served by 14 railroads—seven of them trunk lines—with 26 freight stations. In addition, there are six coastwise and four intercoastal steamship lines, there are marine operations through the Barge Canal, extensive motor truck services and five contract terminals.

Another major waterside development is the United States Army Base, built during the World War to serve as a supply center for over-seas service. The plant covers 57 acres, has four long piers and warehouses with 4,000,000 square feet of floor space.

Still another Federal waterfront property is the great New York Navy Yard, more than 125 years old, equipped with eight piers, four graving docks, and all the facilities needed for the construction and repair of every type of naval vessel.

Private Dockings

Brooklyn also has tremendous private facilities for docking and repairing ships, among the best known being the plants of the Todd Shipyards Corporation and the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company. The Robins plant of the Todd Corporation has the largest privately-owned dry dock on the Atlantic Seaboard.

That manufacturers are well aware of the advantages Brooklyn offers industry is evidenced from figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce showing that it is the fifth greatest industrial city in the country, exceeded only by New York City, of which it is a part, by Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia.

In 1935, a count of Brooklyn's 6,673 factories, including 3,970 employing less than 10 persons, showed 122,961 industrial workers manufacturing goods valued at more than $723,000,000 and having a payroll of $135,677,680. These totals, however, do not show the full amount, since many industries were not included in the survey.

Industrial Diversity

Perhaps the outstanding fact about Brooklyn industry is not its size, but its diversity. Unlike the large majority of industrial cities in the United States, it has not developed primarily as a manufacturing center for one or for a limited number of products. More than 500 different products are made in the borough and are sold throughout the world. A partial list of leading Brooklyn manufactures shows such diverse products as food, textiles, wood and paper, chemicals, glass, shoes, manufacturing machinery, rubber and bone goods, paints and pencils.

Although priding itself upon not being a "one-product" city, nevertheless Brooklyn is noted as a center for certain kinds of production. The 1929 business census, breaking industrial data down into separate industries, showed that Brooklyn produced $52,000,000 worth of footwear annually, boots and shoes following food as the borough's leading industry.

Brooklyn is famous as a knit goods center with more than 7,000 employees engaged in 200 factories producing $47,000,000 worth of goods. Eighty-four paint plants produce $47,000,000 worth of that product a year, while 546 plants, employing about 10,000 persons, produce women's clothing valued at more than $34,000,000.

Brooklyn employment, however, is far from being confined to manufacturing. The latest census—that of 1930—showed that 1,109,371 residents of Brooklyn, 10 years of age and older, were engaged in gainful occupations and that at least 450,000 of these were employed in the factories, stores, banks, service firms and other businesses of the borough itself.

Borough Buying Power

This huge army of employed has given Brooklyn an annual purchasing power of $2,304,175,000, as estimated by Sales Management Magazine. This is 21.5 per cent of the total purchasing power of New York State and 3.22 per cent of that of the Nation.

The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce in a recent report says that to care for the needs of the 2,500,000 residents of Brooklyn and for the hundreds of thousands of residents of Long Island and other communities in the Brooklyn trading area, 37,932 retail stores with a total annual business of $677,258,000 and a yearly pay roll of $74,072,000 and the full-time and part-time employment of 65,666, were reported in the 1935 census of distribution.

"The 1935 census listed in Brooklyn 19,698 food stores, 1,169 dealers in automobiles and equipment, 1,560 general merchandise stores, 3,596 wearing apparel stores, 1,133 furniture stores and 1,525 drug stores," it added. "In addition, there were listed 2,042 restaurants doing a business of approximately $40,402,000."

In other aspects of its life, Brooklyn shows the same tendency toward magnitude and diversity that it does in commerce and industry. Its population is as cosmopolitan as may be found in any one spot on the globe, while its figures on homes, churches, means of transportation, educational, recreational and cultural facilities are phenomenal.

Second only to Chicago in number of schools, it has about 450,000 pupils in more than 300 public and parochial institutions, 12 colleges and many private business and technical schools. The borough has more than one-third of the public schools of New York City, while its junior and senior high schools have an enrollment exceeding 133,000 and its elementary schools an enrollment of approximately 315,000 pupils.

Miscellaneous schools — private institutions, preparatory, business and secretarial schools—bring the total of institutions of higher learning to more than 100.

Many a resident of Manhattan crossing over into Brooklyn and remembering the orderly street system of Manhattan has been first annoyed and then amused at the apparently meaningless manner in which Brooklyn was laid out. But investigation soon reveals that Brooklyn never was laid out. It simply grew.

At one time the area now included within the borough's boundaries contained more than 25 separate towns and villages, each independent of its neighbor and developing much as neighboring towns do in any suburban area. As the population of the area increased, however, the separate communities inevitably grew together, finally consolidating themselves into the Borough of Brooklyn. Yet even now it is possible to trace how the independent communities of Flushing, Greenpoint, Bushwick, Stuyvesant, Brownsville, Bay Ridge and many others grew together until they were welded into one.

Transportation

Meanwhile, as these communities melted into each other and as the population of the borough rose higher and higher, the transportation facilities necessary to serve a great concentration of people in so large an area expanded also.

Following the ferries which have long connected the southern tip of Long Island with Manhattan and with the mainland, there came the era of bridge building, characterized by such structures as the Brooklyn, the Manhattan and the Williamsburg bridges. Meanwhile, the surface transportation of the borough was being taken care of by surface cars and later by subways.

It soon became necessary, however, to tie New York City's boroughs closer together, with the result that today Brooklyn is linked to all boroughs save Richmond by the subway lines—the Brooklyn-Manhattan, the Interborough Rapid Transit and the city-owned Independent line.

This efficient network of transportation facilities, while aiding in the growth of Brooklyn, both as a workshop and as a home, also has been responsible to a large extent for the development of world-famous Coney Island. With its crowds, its towering ice cream cones, roaring roller-coasters and miles of beach, Coney Island is probably better known than any other feature of the borough.

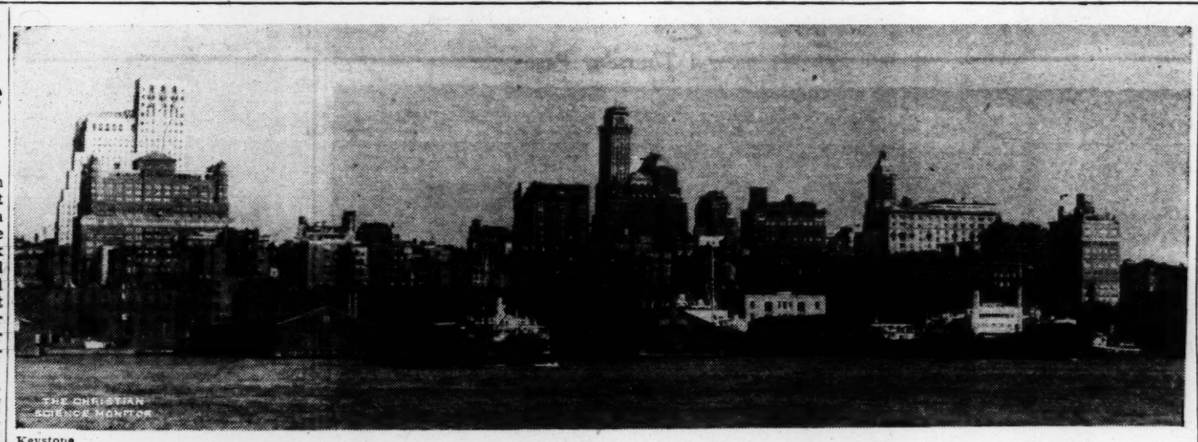
While Coney Island remains a recreational favorite with New York City masses, residents of Brooklyn prefer to call attention to other of the borough's recreational facilities. Among these is Prospect Park, with its 526 acres of meadows, woods, picnic grounds, sports fields, artificial lakes and flower gardens.

Library and Museum

Near by the New Brooklyn Central Library is under construction, a long needed municipal improvement, while adjoining the library grounds is the Botanic Garden. Here courses of instruction and a bureau of information concerning plant life, garden cultivation and the control of insects is maintained. The park includes 50 acres of floral wonders.

The Brooklyn Museum occupies a Greco-Roman structure in the immediate neighborhood of the park and the garden. Its galleries offer famous paintings and sculpture, natural history exhibits and a particularly fine display of Aztec and American Indian life. Brooklyn also possesses a Children's Museum, the first of its kind in the world where children are shown botany, zoology, geography, history and mineralogy in easily understanable forms.

In addition, there is the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, where for generations there have been given courses and lectures for adults on art, natural science, literature and philosophy.



Keystone

Brooklyn's Sky Line Dominates Port Handling 25 Per Cent of U. S. Water Commerce

More Than Score Of Brooklyn WPA Projects Done

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, June 29 — The Works Progress Administration's current completion campaign resulted in 21 new civic improvements for this Borough at a cost of more than $6,300,000 during the month of May, Col. Brehon Somervell, WPA Administrator for New York City, announced today.

Spurred by Colonel Somervell's competitive drive, launched between the field offices of the five boroughs last February, 19,159 skilled and unskilled workers turned over to the Park Department during May more than 115 acres of new park development, costing an estimated $3,230,000. One of the park projects consisted of transforming unsightly areas around two of the Department of Sanitation's incinerator plants into shaded parks and playgrounds.

The Flatbush section of Brooklyn alone received three new parks, and the final revamping and beautification of Grand Army Plaza. The Brooklyn WPA also completed a 75-acre development. Other May completions of the WPA were extensive paving in Flatbush, construction of a new warehouse for the State Arsenal, alterations and paintings to nine police stations, and the planting of much shrubbery and trees.

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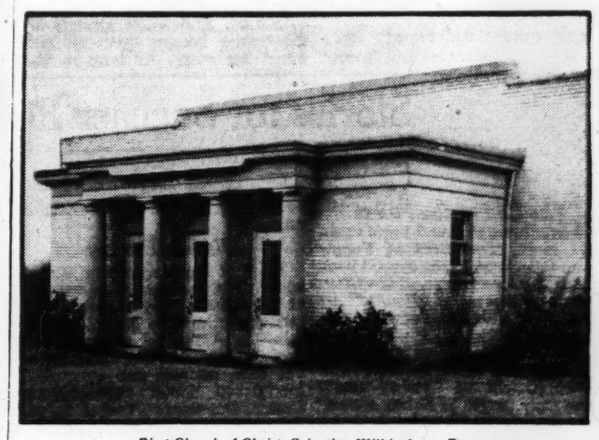

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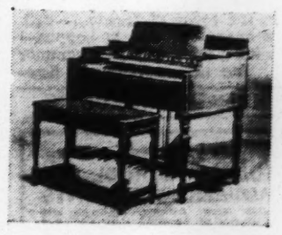

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Picnic on Turkey Hill

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Two

"Going for a picnic, I see," said the man, not moving.

"Yes," said Lydia, "we were hunting for Triphammer Pond."

"You're on the right road," said the stranger. "You can see the shine of it through the trees from here. My grandfather and his father before him used to have the mill there."

"Is there a mill now?" The children had been to Triphammer Pond once for skating. They remembered all the bright, moving gaiety of the skaters and the dark woods surrounding the ice, but they could not remember a mill. Now that they knew this man really belonged here, almost like one of the trees, they felt more at home with him.

"Is the mill there?" they asked.

"Gone long ago," the man answered looking at them from small, pleasant, gray eyes.

He had not moved, and the yellow cat came back and was now in his lap. The turkey seemed upset at this and ran at the cat, spreading her wings a little and drawing back her head to peck.

Mathilda's Peculiarities

"Shoo, Mathilda," said its master tolerantly. "You let Rhubarb be. Mathilda gets jealous now and then. Rhubarb's very fond of her, but Mathilda gets jealous. I suppose you can't ask too much of a turkey."

"I never saw a turkey that was a pet before," said Lydia, leaning over the gate.

"Pretty nearly anything will be a pet if you're not in too much of a hurry," said the man. "Come in and pat her if you like."

It took one of their sandwiches before Mathilda would make friends with the children, but before long they were stroking her sun-hot feathers, and Jean only got a peck when she moved too quickly. The wind must have been coming from town, for they were able to hear the clock in the New North Church ringing for noon.

"Lunch time," said Jean, and then stopped embarrassed, but Lydia said quickly,

"Won't you have some sandwiches with us?"

The stranger said he would. They all sat in a circle on the grass and ate, dividing things very fairly. Those who had the eggs, didn't have the orange, and they broke the cake. All the time they ate the man told them about the woods and the pond. He seemed to know all about birds and animals.

"I used to be a great hand for hunting when I was younger," he said, "but then I got so I'd rather watch duck or deer than hunt them. After a while I stopped making decoys, too. Now when I need a little ready money I cut wood. I don't need much."

"Did you make decoys?" asked Jean who loved the making of things.

In the Old Workshop

"Yes," said the man. "Would you like to see my old workshop?"

He led them to the gray shed with the tilting, weather-vane cock and opened its creaking door. They had to keep single file because of the nettles.

No one had been in the shop for a long time. Dust and shavings covered the floor, and on the benches were old cans of paint and blocks of wood spotted with fly specks. The cobwebs filled the windows, and the tools in their leather straps on the wall were rusty. The old stove in the corner had lost a leg, yet the place still had an atmosphere of individuality and a sort of forlorn coziness.

"Oh, please, do show us just a little," said Jean, and to please them the man put a block of wood in the vise and showed them how it could be shaped into the form of a floating duck.

"Now they make them out of papier-mâché," said their host disgustedly, "but many people still want the old-fashioned, hand-hewn decoys. I could still make a pretty enough penny, if I chose to. But I don't choose."

As they were leaving he called them back.

"You're the first callers I've had in a coon's age," he said. "I mean real lady callers, and I'd like to send something back for the little house you were telling me about. How would this do for a doorstop?" And he fished about on a high shelf and brought down a duck decoy, and wiped off the dust with a sleeve and handed it to Lydia.

"Why, it's just like a live duck!" cried Lydia delighted. "What beautiful feathers and such a wise, little eye!" and she began to laugh.

"It's a green-winged teal," said the man. "And now, young lady," he went on to Jean, fumbling again on the shelf, "a yellow-leg is more your style," and he brought down a gray and white, long-legged decoy, with a long bill, and a delicate, swift-looking body. "How about sticking that near the violet bed you were telling me about?" and he handed it to her.

"I like mine best!" said Jean.

"I like mine best!" said Lydia.

"Now you're both a little like Mathilda," said the man, gravely. "I made each of those decoys the best I could, and that's the most that can be said for anything."

They found Mathilda and Rhubarb waiting just beyond the nettles and all of them walked to the end of the path where the old, fine, stonework foundations of the mill still stood among the trees and bushes. It was a curious convoy to be walking with down the leafy path, the man with his sloping shoulders and quick glances, the big turkey stepping precisely, and the lemon-yellow cat stopping now and then to look about her with yellow eyes, whose pupils grew larger and smaller as she stared.

When they were back in the clearing once more their host led them to the far corner.

"Oh, look out for the berries," exclaimed Jean suddenly smelling the crushed sweetness of strawberries under feet.

"Yes," said the man. "This is where my mother's strawberry patch used to be. It's gone kind of wild, but they're still bigger than wild berries and very sweet. I don't bother to pick them much and you might as well fill your basket with them. Get out, Mathilda! There'll be plenty for you."

The Kindest Man

He watched the chidren stooping and picking for a while.

"I've got another idea," he said when they stopped to rest. "When I was a boy people used to deck strawberry baskets with the wild forget-me-nots growing along Weir River or the brook. You know, one of the Gays brought the first ones back from a place in France called Fontainebleau, long before my time. The pink and blue kind of catch people's eyes, or used to when I was young. Seems to me if you picked here two or three times you ought to earn enough to buy that sofa you hanker for."

"You are the kindest man," said Lydia looking him straight in the face.

The man seemed pleased, but embarrassed. He spread his hands a little.

"I don't choose to pick them myself," he said. "You might as well have them," he added, "as the birds, though I think highly of birds."

They filled their basket almost to the brim with berries and said good-by to the man in the clearing, whose name they didn't even know. When they turned about to wave to him he was on the steps again as they had first seen him, the turkey on one side of him and the cat on the other. Jean insisted on their stopping in the Weir River meadows to hunt for forget-me-nots. In the end, they got their feet wet, but found quantities of the flowers, which Lydia carried home in her skirt.

Next morning Cousin Mae got out all her old strawberry baskets, and helped the children fill them carefully, leaving out any unripe berries and decking the edges with forget-me-nots, so that the berries lay in nests of pale blue. Anderson's grocery at the corner bought them all and asked for more. As long as the strawberry and forget-me-not season lasted, the two girls trudged back and forth to the clearing, often carrying with them a fresh cake or a pudding Cousin Mae sent to the solitary man who had been kind to them.

When the last strawberry was picked, they had earned not only enough for the couch, but for a small table to stand beside it. It was a proud day when the strawberry-and-forget-me-not table and sofa stood in the little parlor with the wooden drake holding open the door and the yellow-legs decorating the view seen through the west window.

"Oh, he must see it," they said together and made a last trip to urge their friend to visit them in the Littlest House.

But he only smiled and shook his head.

"I used to make visits," he said, "but now I don't choose. You come to see me when you have time. Mathilda and Rhubarb and I will always be glad to see you. We think very highly of you, even Mathilda."

(The End)

Drawn by Marguerite Davis

It was a curious convoy to be walking with down the leafy path

Dusk Comes Quietly

Dusk comes quietly over the
sea
tonight . . . a silver-gray
monotone
holding sea and sky as one;
horizons cease to be,
the sun sèt silently,
the wind is asleep,
and now, alone above the
deep
still sea, the first star
shows gem-like, far
in the distant sky.
Dusk passes noiselessly by.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Stories for Summer Reading

Book Reviews

The Call of the Moors

Adventures at Cloud Farm again and more adventures at Peran-Wisa take place in the second book about the Hunterlys and the Clevertons, "Escape to Persia," by Katherine Hull and Pamela Whitlock.

The three Hunterlys were spending the April holidays with Aunt Angela in London where "the grey length of Hilary Street" was drenched with wetness. It was "the rolling humps of the moor, a log hut at the place where the waters meet, six ponies grazing in the shade of stunted oaks and a Labrador retriever serenely watching over everything", that Bridget could not drop from her thoughts.

With a flash of inspiration, she made a wager to which Aunt Angela, slightly bewildered, acquiesced. Ten shillings apiece and the three of them could get down to Exmoor by themselves in one day! A signal to the mysterious Maurice, whose identity remains unrevealed, a part of which was "Oxus beckons," actually worked, and the escape was in motion with amazing speed.

Spring holidays could never have the sense of freedom—with days ahead for lots to happen—that the stretch of a long summer had. The new adventures, however, compare well with the earlier ones.

Ulster's Heroes

Tales of the warriors of Ulster, and chiefly the wondrous exploits of the famous hero of Ireland are told anew in "The Hound of Culain," by Alan Michael Buck. Before the lad was nine, alone, without fear, he met and conquered the fierce hound belonging to Culain, the weapon maker for all the warriors of Ulster.

For a time until another hound was trained, and to appease the wrath of Culain, he appointed himself guard for the smith, and for these valiant deeds he earned the name Cuchulain.

Good as it is to have new translations and simplified retellings of the various epic hero stories brought forward now and again with the high tide of new books, true it is also that seldom can the new editions replace the old. Sometimes, in the effort to simplify the heroic language, modern words and phrases are used and the literary flavor somewhat spoiled. To be their best hero tales demand in their rendering a clear simplicity with the singing quality reminiscent of the ancient bard.

Pocket Manual of Shells

There is good news for all nature lovers interested in collecting shells in the pocket guide-book, "What Shell Is That?" by Percy A. Morris. This book identifies almost 200 of the shell-bearing mollusks of eastern North America.

Not only are the marine clams and marine snails that may be commonly found along the stretch of coast from Labrador to Cape Hatteras pictured in excellent photographs and described in full detail, but also fresh water clams and fresh water snails of the inland regions as far west as the Mississippi, and the land snails of the same area.

The pocket manuals for flowers, trees, birds and butterflies have been counted first essentials for summer equipment for nature study for so many years, that this fresh material in similar format should prove a valuable addition.

Circus in a Tank

The days seem all too few, though there are twenty-one of them, that the animals in "The Underwater Zoo," by Theodore McClintock allow for the writing of their fascinating story. The journal of these underwater creatures begins on a day in late April upon the mysterious disappearance of a strange present, an animal that lived in a tube.

A Mason jar, the salad bowl, and a cut glass bowl—all proved inadequate or inappropriate for the hauls that were made in a sieve on the expeditions to the stream in the park, so on a day early in May we read the record of a purchase—a glass tank, 18 x 12 x12, with the remarks: "Imagine his (the dealer's) disgust when we told him that we didn't want any fish at all, that we were going to keep insects and other small wild animals in the tank!"

As soon as the tank was in place in the living room, on top of the radio, so much keeps happening among its tenants—the scuds, the waterboatmen, the damselfly nymph, the back swimmers, and the waterstrider, just to mention a few of them—that the days through June, July and August speed by.

The many illustrations are the author's own drawings and are as lively as the journal itself. Just a few of the amusing captions are: "A scud rushing around at full speed;" "The tadpoles remind me of kittens;" "The waterbug hanging from the plants:" "The dragon crouching for his spring." This homemade zoo is a most delightful introduction to an enchanting world.

Mary Adeline Whitney

Escape to Persia, by Katherine Hull and Pamela Whitlock. New York and London—The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

The Hound of Culain, by Alan Michael Buck. Illustrations by Richard Bennett. New York—Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co. $1.50.

What Shell Is That? by Percy A. Morris. New York—D. Appleton-Century & Co. $2.25.

The Underwater Zoo, by Theodore McClintock. New York—The Vanguard Press. $1.75.

Pedro, the Voder, and His Twin

Often twins have similar names, such as Floyd and Lloyd or Jean and John, but have you ever heard of twins with identical names? Pedro, the Voder, who makes his home at the Golden Gate Exposition, has a twin, also called Pedro, who may be seen and heard by visitors to the New York Exposition.

The voder is an electrical device for demonstrating the human voice, and these two Pedros are said to be the only ones in existence. The voder is not a voice reproducer like the phonograph or the radio or the telephone, the voder actually creates sounds and words, just as people do, and combines them into conversation too.

Pedro, on his dais, at the Golden Gate exposition, looks much like an old-fashioned organ, and is operated much as an organist operates his instrument. By pressing certain keys, by using a pedal, by turning a knob, the operator who spent months in teaching Pedro to speak "perfect English" can make him emphasize certain words and slur others exactly as we do in speaking, or even change his voice from that of a man to that of a woman or child. In fact, so well does Pedro talk that it is well nigh impossible to tell that he is not a real person.

The name voder is what is called a coined word, or made-up name, derived from Pedro's real name, Voice Operation Demonstrator, which of course is too long a name for every day use. By using the first and last letters in the name V oice Operation DE monstratoR, we have Voder.

And his given name Pedro—which is also the Christian name of his twin in New York, was chosen from something that happened long, long ago at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, attended that Exposition and was handed a telephone, then newly invented, and asked to listen to a voice at a distance. When Dom Pedro heard the voice through the instrument he cried in surprise, "It talks!" So the Voder was named Pedro in remembrance of the Brazilian who would be still more surprised if he were in America today and heard an instrument which really does talk.

Skippers All

Some Boats Will Sail—Some Won't

By Arthur H. Baldwin

From a yacht club pier a gun is fired. The bang of it reverberates across the roadstead.

Out on the water are a dozen small boats. Their sails shine in the sun as they hover and interweave.

The sound of the gun reaches them. They pivot instantly. Helmsmen grow tense at their tillers. Crews crouch down and peer at their watches. Sails ripple or grow full and hard.

The seconds tick off toward the time when the final gun will be fired. One minute passes. Another minute begins.

Then BANG! It comes!

Now all sails are as hard as steel. Each chipper, neat, game little bow points toward the line. The boats heel and, still heeling, cross the line.

That particular kind of sailing is called racing. It is called Yacht Racing by those who are not in the know—just plain racing in small boats by those who are. And is it fun! Just try it and see.

But the important thing is—many of you boys have tried it. For all signs point toward the fact that sailing as a sport is coming back all over the country, and coming with considerable din.

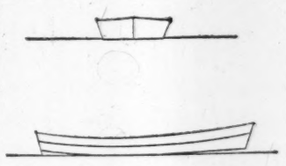
What Craft Will You Choose?

This aroused interest in things salty will mean most to those lucky lads who are already sailing. They have been familiar with boats for some time, and now, with fleets everywhere, they will have a carnival. Everywhere they look they will be seeing boats. Every pond that is deep enough to float a duck will bear its racers. It is a condition that is making all sailors happy.

In the meantime, what about you other people? What if you are bitten by the sailing bug, too? In case you have been or are about to be, here is some information on that very subject.

First it should be remembered that sailing takes quite a little knowledge, not only of sailing itself, but of the craft that you will sail in. Some boats will sail, you know, and some won't. Some boats can be used in shallow water, and some can't. Some boats are seaworthy and some are not. And if there is anything worse than an unsafe, slow, unsatisfactory sailboat, I don't know what it could be.

Let us, therefore, take a squint at some boats right at the beginning of this expedition into sailing, to see if we can't discover some good craft from the start. After that, we can go over some



A FLATTY

sea-going safety measures, and finally at the very end of our series, touch on the fun that there is in sailing.

There is a chance that you may already be the proud owner of a ship. Or you may even be a member of a yacht club or a sea scout ship, and in that way have the use of a boat. If so, you are lucky. But then again you may still be wandering around looking for a boat, or planning in sheer desperation to build one yourself, in which latter case be sure to measure all openings in your shop. There was a man once who failed to perform that operation, and when he finished his work he had to move his house in order to get his boat out of the cellar.

Let's Look Over the Fleet

But whether you have a boat or no, it can do no harm to look over the fleet. In doing so you may find out the waters that are best for certain types of boats, how many different rigs and hull models there are and what some of them look like, and too, if you still don't own a boat, how you may obtain one.

The fleet is a big one, though. A comprehensive list cannot even be attempted here. Therefore let us set up a limit on our field. An overall length of twenty feet might be a good line to draw. Any sailing boat above that length we will ignore.

Hull models come first. Roughly they divide into three main classes.

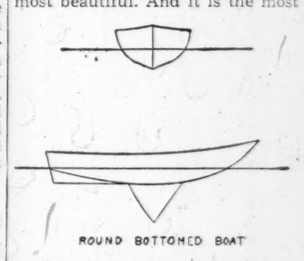
Flat Bottoms

The flat bottomed boat is ordinarily not the best sailer. It will sail, however, if it is well designed and if it is given an adequate centerboard. Some flat bottomed boats are decked, and some are left open. For sailing they are best when decked.

The big advantage of a flatty is that it is easy to build. That fact makes them the cheapest type of boat to buy. Some racing classes consist of flat bottomed boats. They will carry either a sloop (jib and mainsail) rig, or may be rigged as catboats, which means a mainsail alone.

Round Bottoms

The round bottomed boat is the most popular of hull models. A round bottomed boat is the best boat, perhaps. Certainly it is the most beautiful. And it is the most

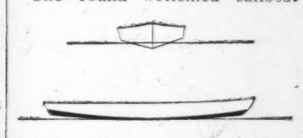


ROUND BOTTOMED BOAT

easily driven of hulls. Most dinghys are round bottomed, as are many other combination row- and sailboats. For straight sailing it is always better to have a decked boat.

Some round bilged boats have keels, others are equipped with centerboards only. Invariably, whenever a centerboard is used your boat should be beamier or wider. That must be done to help her to stand up under her sail. Most ordinary rowboats make poor sailboats for this reason.

The round bottomed sailboat



VEE BOTTOMED RACER

costs more than either the flat bottomed boat or the vee bottomed because her frames and planks must be steamed and bent.

Vee Bottoms

The vee bottomed boat was designed as a compromise between the flat bottom and the round bottom. It is a happy compromise. Vee bottomed boats sail well. They are fairly stiff, and they are pleasant to look at. They are more seaworthy than a flatty. Snipes, comets, and stars all are vee bottomed, and these three classes are the largest racing classes in the country.

Most vee bottomed boats are racers, therefore, and being racers are decked and use extremely small cockpits. The materials for a number of vee bottomed boats may be obtained knock-down. Almost without exception these boats use a sloop rig.

In our next article we shall discuss rigs.

(The second in this series of six articles on sailing will be published on this page next Thursday.)

The Perfectly Perfect Day

This rain is just the kind of weather
that makes leaves shine like patent leather;
and each slender spear of grass
sparkles, jeweled, as we pass.
So whene'er it rains, we say:
"This is a perfectly perfect day!"

JANNIS PARKER

Elbow Room for the Camp Cook

By a Vermont Camper

On the shore of the lake a fire is winking. Its flames are pale in the evening light. Hungrily you sniff the air. Supper will soon be ready, you hope. Then, suddenly out from the shore and toward your canoe comes the cheery call, "Come and get it"

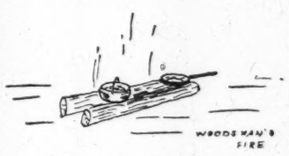
Wasting no time, you go, because food is sweet when you are camping. And that brings us up with a loud bang against the whole subject of good camp kitchens.

What is meant by a good camp kitchen? Just this: the kind of kitchen out of doors that every boy or girl who ever camped really wants to make. Namely, the right sort of fireplace, and that fireplace correctly placed; woodsy equipment; and finally the proper amount of elbow room for the camper cook.

So let's look into these requirements at once. First comes the location of the fireplace. Place that fireplace where it will not blow smoke into your tent or lean-to. Place it also where it will not burn holes in your tent. In other words, place it down wind from your tent if you wish true comfort and full safety.

Now About the Fireplace

The next important item is the type of fire or fireplace that should be used. Actually there are only two types of fires that are possible



WOODS MAN'S FIRE

in most places. These are the woodsman's fire (Figure 1) and the fire over which you can erect a crane (Figure 2). If there are large logs around, the woodsman's fire is probably the most convenient. You can make it as lengthy as you wish and it retains the heat in grand style. A whole army of pots and pans may be lined up, too, over the woodsman's fiery crevice.

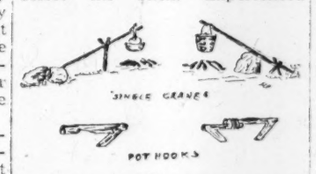
CRANE FIRE

On the other hand, the crane type of fire might be more satisfactory when you are cooking for a small group of campers only. There are several types of cranes, the single or the double being the most popular. If you use the crane, pothooks will be necessary. They can be made either at home out of heavy wire, or they may be made in the woods. The simplest type to make in the woods, as well as some cranes, are shown in Figure 3. But remember when cooking, keep your pots low over a low fire—high over a high fire bakes the cook instead of the food.

Now for the other equipment that should be in all camp kitchens, even in the simplest of overnight camps. Water should be handy. If the spring is some distance away, keep a large pail or kettle filled and in camp, preferably in the kitchen. And have a tight cover for the pail.

Discourage Non-Cookers

And of course your woodpile should be close. Arrange it near the fire, so that all the cook has to do is to reach out a hand to select his stick. Experienced campers cut up their wood and stack it neatly nearby. But put the woodpile on the windward side of your fire, and cover it at night. Personally, I like a chopping corner also, so that the chips of wood cannot litter the complete camp.



SINGLE CRANE

POT HOOKS

Then have one place, and one place only, in which to deposit dishwater and other liquid slops. A neat and efficient "slop basin" is a small hole in the ground that has been lined with stones.

The disposal of garbage is sometimes a problem. Bury it unless you wish the company of flies—and perhaps skunks. Needless to say, this burying should not be done in camp. Carry the garbage at least 50 yards from camp.

Nor should other things be allowed in this camp kitchen. It should not be the rallying ground for hordes of campers. A small rustic fence around the kitchen will discourage the non-cookers.

Place your kitchen on level ground Do not clutter it with utensils. Have a place for everything and most of those places off the ground. Then you will not be able to avoid feeding yourself and your friends with good, clean, appetizing meals.

(Another article on The Camp Kitchen will appear on this page next Thursday.)

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The Associated Hermits

ONE EVENING I felt like talking. Mr. Maploony and I had the great colonnade of the Memorial to ourselves. A massive thunderstorm was in the making, slow-rising and swollen with fire. We paced the marble way behind the columns for a while, the Greek atmosphere growing upon us until we felt scarcely distinguishable from a couple of philosophic Athenians.

Then we sat down to watch the storm. A guard came around to convince himself that we were not as harmless as we looked. He could find nothing subversive in my attitude. But Mr. Maploony had one leg drawn up, knee under chin, and was told that, while he might let his legs dangle, under no circumstances must he sit that way. After striking this blow for law and order, the guard left us.

I asked Mr. Maploony if he had read *The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine* and, of course, he had not. One of the consequences of the World War which I had not seen mentioned, I told him, was that it did away with a society which could sit down and enjoy Frank R. Stockton. Those of my contemporaries, I said, who remember their thrill at seeing the first trolley car, the first horseless carriage, will also remember their first Stockton. With me it was *Rudder Grange*. I wish I could shake the hands of this diminishing coterie in silent understanding. We have something the Communists never dreamt of.

* * *

There was one title which fascinated me, *The Associated Hermits*, but I could never bring myself to read the story. I couldn't risk it. Stockton had genius enough for me, but not enough to go on from that title. Nobody had. Suppose you had never seen or heard a thunderstorm. Then suppose that you—by some means which I will not go into now—had invented or caused a prodigious life-size bolt of lightning to glare across the firmament and sear down into a primeval forest. You would be surprised. You would also be worried. For anything you did or let slip next might be an anti-climax. (You have never heard of thunder, remember.) So the best thing you could do would be to glance at your friend, shrug your shoulders, and walk off, as if you *could* follow the thing up if you had a mind to, but were in no mood to take the pains.

And that is how I felt about *The Associated Hermits*. Once I got as far as opening the book in which this story was indexed, and nearly turned to page 79. I knew that, if Stockton had given that title and then left several pages blank, I could rank him with the humble great. But I was afraid to find out, and then, so quixotic are my reflections when on a ramble, that I began to identify myself with his solitude-loving fraternity, to picture its conditions, the manner of its friendly loneliness.

* * *

I dismissed at once the desert-island sort of solitude which is forced on one. This is solitary confinement, the most dreaded of all punishments. This solitude is separation. A good many newcomers to Washington know it all too well. In this great city, a hundred thousand individuals sit in their cubicles at night, dreaming of their home towns and wondering about the identity of the equally lonely individual sitting the other side of the bedroom wall. Having met few and finding none who seems potentially the congenial associate, these involuntary hermits retire to their dens and spend the evening wrapping up their secrets. They are like so many confidential memoranda filed away. No member of a tribe on the remotest island of the South Pacific ever suffered from a loneliness like this which is really caused by the richness of social opportunity. Presently, however, the rescue is effected. Somebody speaks with the awaited voice, and the hermit answers joyously. Companionship multiplies on every side, and the solitary is swallowed up in the after-working hours' routine of a pleasure-strewn metropolis. He is lost to the associated hermits and fortunate if he is not lost to himself as well.

No, these involuntary hermits, I reflected, would never make reliable recruits to the genuine fraternity. Yet there had been famous accessions to the membership in the past. Thoreau, for example. Thoreau who believed that the true associated hermit should live like an iceberg, six sevenths below the waterline of daily intercourse. Who practiced the rites of withdrawal with so chill an enthusiasm that he perhaps overdid it, coming up glittering cold and dripping with the immensities and eternities of his solitary's experience.

* * *

Brother Emerson mixed the proportions better, though he never felt quite at ease until the company had left the room. Also, he always had paradox for dinner, which limited the conversation. Emerson so loved to chase a thought up a tree that he was never happy until he had made it jump out of the top and become a star. "Solitude is impracticable, and society fatal," a statement which has been accepted as the prime bylaw to the A-H constitution.

However, as I told Mr. Maploony, there was only one secret society in the world to which I cared about belonging—this same society of associated hermits, the people who loved people so much that they absented themselves a while, so that they might go on seeking them; the poets who knew that they could not know others if they did not know how to be alone.

* * *

Your true associated hermit has learned that the sincerest conversation is the conversation you hold with yourself; and that, by perfecting this sincerity when alone, you may carry it over into conversations with others. For true conversation is not mere Czerny exercises on the weather or Aunt Susan's latest misfortune, but the revealing of those truths which you hold in secret and which some foolish shame of sincerity tends to keep hidden. Such conversation can only reach its growth and fruitage with another; but, unless it is to be more than quick-withering repartee, it must spring from the humus of solitude, that soft deep mold of fallen leaves of many a season's living, in the quiet and semi-darkness of the forest.

An associated hermit is not callous to the trials and anxieties of his neighbor, although he may not belong to so many societies for the prevention of this and that as others. He has found out what Emerson, in his good humor, hung in the sky for any who cared to see: that solitude is indeed impracticable for long, but that society diffuses one into impotence with its merry-go-round. One is too centripetal, the other too centrifugal. Yet the golden mean is not the ideal state, either, for that is the mode the most of us adopt, without any real solitude, without any real force in society.

* * *

"In other words," said Mr. Maploony triumphantly, since he dotes on catching me in a contradiction, "after preaching the golden mean to me for years, after advising moderation in all things, you now are doing away with moderation. Is that it?"

"Well, why not be good instead of moderately good? Why not be wise instead of merely intelligent? But my point is this: the associated hermits love solitude, instead of dreading it. They find themselves in it, and in so doing find their friends, and then their neighbors, and then the strangers in whom they had no interest before. So it is really their experience of solitude that unites them with society far more deeply than the mere experience of society would do. Incidentally, they are happy in either extreme."

Lightning flared blue-white and touched off an explosion as if all the arsenals in the world had blown up.

"Nature is with you on extremes," Mr. Maploony commented.

The guard reappeared and stood looking down at us in study. I wondered if he was a candidate for the associated hermits. He had solitude enough. He strode off without confiding.

Mr. Maploony rose.

"I suppose we might as well," I said, rising, too.

"It's not that I mind getting wet," my friend said, "but there may be some law against it."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TRAVEL AND SOUND": *A Block Print by Grace Fugler*

IN THIS LINO block print the artist evidently has been intrigued by the pleasing pattern of the poles, laced together with wires and rails, and the opportunity for black masses set against delicate outlines of grass and the graining of wooden surfaces, as "Travel and Sound" flow through the modern countryside. Miss Fugler is a Canadian, who has found much of the inspiration for her work in her native province of Ontario.

On Hearing Ravel's "Jeux d'Eau" and "Ondine"

From what window, in what garden, O musician,
Did you watch the water in the fountain leap in laughter and recede
At Versailles or Fontainebleau,
And, divining all the secrets of its lovely language,
Flung as harmonies of silver spray upon the muted sky,
Watch them fall more silently than snow?

In what forest did you listen, where some Undine,
Laughing through the green translucent silver and the foam,
Weaves the mist to delicate traceries,
Then, returning from that country of enchantment,
Let your fingers wander through those glittering waters,
Light as fountain's crystal on the keys?

LEILA JONES

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Those Troublesome Siberian Rivers

SUDDENLY I ENCOUNTERED a huge river that I had never imagined would get in my way. As I found out later, it was the River Yana. It had overflowed its banks to an enormous extent, the swollen waters were racing wildly to the north, the other bank at this particular spot was a mile or two away from me. So there I stood in very low spirits and said to myself: "What is to be done? Now you are in a tight fix."

At last I had a bright idea. I took out my tools, all the necessary implements, and began to cut down some trees. I knew that my only help would be to make myself a raft. I bored holes in the logs, then I whittled out strong pegs and used them as nails, because I had none as big as that. For building that raft I certainly used at least forty yards of timber. There were three rows of trees, one on top of the other so that the horse could not stand in the water or be washed away by the muddy waves. I slaved away at the raft for several days, shaping it at the water's edge on two other logs, which led to the river like a track. When I was ready, I put the horse and cart on the raft and then cautiously pushed the raft into the water with a pole. As soon as it was afloat and had begun to move slowly round with the current, I myself jumped on the raft, pushed off for the last time and guided it with a pole, farther and farther from the bank. So there I stood, leaning against the cart; the forests were moving away into the background and the water was splashing against the side of the raft. . . .

The river at this point was about a mile wide. I drifted along for four days, keeping close to the other bank, so that I could land at a convenient spot. Then suddenly on the fourth day in the morning I saw some small houses on the left bank and lo! and behold a large town drew near. I was at Verkhoyansk. But my joy was suddenly mixed with annoyance and shame. I discovered that the town was on the same bank where I had been before I had made the raft. So I might just as well have walked northward alongside the river for a few days and I should have reached Verkhoyansk without having to worry about a raft. "Well, never mind," I said to myself, "thank goodness, I've managed to get here after all." I steered the raft back to the left bank as best I could. But I was so close to the right bank that I could not manage to get across the flooded river in so short a time. I almost tore my hair with despair when I saw the town disappearing on my left, while the river carried me on and on, until the town had disappeared in a huge bend behind a stronghold of thickets growing on the bank. And I was drifting further and further north.

At last I worked my way to the bank which meant so much to me, but then I saw that I could not land on account of the thickets. I pushed off again and tried another spot, once more without success. Once more I had to push off and make another attempt.

It was not until I was about four miles beyond Verkhoyansk that I found a place where the clumps of thickets seemed to me narrower. Here I got out, sat down on the bank. . . . At last I decided that I would hack my way through the thickets. For two days I worked my fingers to the bone, and hacked and hacked away until I had cleared a small path through the mess, and on it, I and the horse between us dragged the cart out onto the flat soil. Good-bye, raft, and now back to Verkhoyansk!

The first thing I noticed in Verkhoyansk was that there was a ferryman. So I might have kept on the other bank, and then ferried across to the town.—From "Thirty Years in the Golden North," by JAN WELZL. Translated from the Czech by Paul Selver. (New York: Macmillan.)

Read by Captain John Smith

THE LITTLE BOOK of Antoninus has been the companion of some great men. Machiavelli's Art of War and Marcus Antoninus were the two books which were used when he was a young man by Captain John Smith, and he could not have found two writers better fitted to form the character of a soldier and a man. Smith is almost unknown and forgotten in England, his native country, but not in America, where he saved the young colony of Virginia. He was great in his heroic mind and his deeds in arms, but greater still in the greatness of his character. For a man's greatness lies not in wealth nor station, as the vulgar believe, nor yet in his intellectual capacity, which is often associated with the meanest moral character, the most subject servility to those in high places, and arrogance to the poor and lowly; but a man's true greatness lies in the consciousness of an honest purpose in life, founded on a just estimate of himself and everything else, on frequent self-examination, and a steady obedience to the rule which he knows to be right, without troubling himself, as the emperor says he should not, about what others may think or say, or whether they do or do not do that which he thinks and says and does.—From the Preface by GEORGE LONG to his translation of "Thoughts of the Emperor, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus." (New York: Crowell.)

"Bury the dead past"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO CAN DOUBT the wisdom of the loving admonition to "bury the dead past," given by Mary Baker Eddy on page 311 of "Miscellaneous Writings"?

Christ Jesus said (Luke 9:62), "No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." And Paul, that great spiritual thinker, said (Philippians 3:13, 14), "This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Nothing is gained by nurturing a belief in a personal past with its seeming mistakes, pleasure, or pain. One who persists in cherishing bitterness and remorse in the weary effort to "live down the past," as the saying is, fails to discern the blessings of ever-present, ever-merciful divine Love. Evil is never real, and the real man is always reflecting and expressing God, good. How grateful all may be for these grand facts which Christian Science has revealed!

Mrs. Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 130): "He who judges others should know well whereof he speaks. Where the motive to do right exists, and the majority of one's acts are right, we should avoid referring to past mistakes." This pertinent counsel caused one woman to restrain an unwise zeal which seemed to keep alive the memory of an unhappy experience. Gradually all melancholy moralizing over another's mistakes, maladies, and misadventures ceased. She realized that such erroneous reasoning contributed nothing to the welfare of anyone, but, instead, seemed to beget a fear of future trouble.

Who is not comforted and strengthened by eschewing a sinful, mistaken sense of man, and lovingly regarding each one as God's perfect child? How happy we are when such true thinking brings out the best that is in us! Christian Science teaches that true individuality exists in Spirit, never in matter. Man, the reflection of God, cannot experience a regretful past and its present penalties. An unhappy childhood or a bad deed is but an unreal phase of the dream that existence is material. Spiritual understanding, courage, and purity enable one to prove that Life is God, good, and the so-called past no part of true existence.

Mrs. Eddy reminds us (*ibid.*, p. 352), that "sickness must be covered with the veil of harmony, and the consciousness be allowed to rejoice in the sense that it has nothing to mourn over, but something to forget." This gentle reminder is salutary for all. It does not mean, of course, that one should believe that sickness is real, and then just try to think of something else. But this spiritual rule points out the necessity of rejecting, as worthless, melodramatic or morbid rehearsals of diseased symptoms. These unreal, evil suggestions cannot impress and depress one if they are instantly excluded from thought.

Christian Science reveals that disease, though seeming to be real to human sense, was never formed by Love, the creator of the only real universe. Immutable harmony is the law of man's being. Then, as we adhere to these truths, sickness should not follow the loving discharge of one's duties. It is the belief that matter and its so-called laws are real which causes all suffering. Obedience to spiritual law brings a blessing in every instance.

Jesus' disciples once questioned him regarding a man afflicted with congenital blindness, saying (John 9:2), "Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?" Instantly Jesus repudiated the belief in hereditary suffering by replying (John 9:3), "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." Jesus knew that "the works of God" include perfect, indestructible vision. Then, through Jesus' clear realization of Truth, the man's sight was restored.

What precious comfort the ever-present Christ, Truth, holds for those who seem to grieve because the personal joys which formed a happy past are gone! In tacit consent to the belief that time and change are real and relentless forces, they mourn ceaselessly perhaps over what might have been. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 57), "The wintry blasts of earth may uproot the flowers of affection, and scatter them to the winds; but this severance of fleshly ties serves to unite thought more closely to God, for Love supports the struggling heart until it ceases to sigh over the world and begins to unfold its wings for heaven." Those we love are not lost, though they seem to pass from our sight. The beautiful qualities which endeared them to us and formed their true selfhood are immortal, and abide forever in divine Love. Heavenly peace is gained by all who turn bravely away from the testimony of material sense, and welcome the comfort of ever-present Truth and Love. John declared (I John 2:8), "The darkness is past, and the true light now shineth." There is no dark shadow from the past to harm the truly grateful heart—the spiritually enlightened consciousness.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian)

"ХОРОНИТЬ УМЕРШЕЕ ПРОШЛОЕ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Кто станет сомневаться в мудрости любящего совета "хоронить умершее прошлое," совета, который нам дает Мэри Бэкер Эдди на странице 311 "Miscellaneous Writings"?

Христос Иисус сказал (Лука 9:62) "Никто, возложивший руку свою на плуг и озирающийся назад, не благонадежен для Царствия Божия." А вот что сказал Павел, этот великий духовный мыслитель (Филиппийцы 3:13, 14): "Братия, я не почитаю себя достигшим; а только, забывая заднее и простираясь вперед, стремлюсь к цели, к почести вышняго звания Божия во Христе Иисусе." Мы решительно ничего не приобретем, оттого что будем постоянно поддерживать в себе верование в свое личное прошлое с его кажущимися ошибками, радостями или страданиями. Кто упорно лелеет в сердце своем горечь и угрызения совести, среди своих усталых усилий, направленных к тому, чтобы, как говорится "изжить свое прошлое," тот потеряет из виду великие благословения вечного настоящего, вечно-милосердной божественной Любви. Зло никогда не реально, и подлинный человек всегда отражает и выражает Бога, благо. Как благодарны могут быть все кому раскрылись эти великие факты в Христианской Науке!

Mrs. Эдди, открывшая и основавшая Христианскую Науку говорит (Miscellaneous Writings стр. 130): "Кто судит других, должен хорошо знать о чем он говорит. Когда имеются побуждения поступать правильно, и когда поступки в большинстве случаев правильны, то мы должны избегать упоминание о прошлых ошибках." Благодаря этому весьма уместному совету, одна особа умерила неблагоразумное рвение, которое повидимому поддерживало пламя воспоминаний об одном несчастном переживании. Постепенно грустные нравоучительные размышления на тему о чужих ошибках, болезнях и неудачах прекратились. Она поняла, что подобные ошибочные рассуждения не только никому не благоприятствуют, но вместо этого порождают боязнь новых неприятностей.

Кто только не был успокоен и укреплен благодаря тому, что стал избегать грешное и ошибочное представление о человеке и стал любовно видеть в каждом совершенное чадо Божие. Как счастливы мы, когда правильные мысли вызывают наружу все, что есть в нас лучшего. Христианская Наука учит нас, что подлинная индивидуальность человека существует только в Духе, но никогда не в материи. Человек, как отражение Бога не знает вызывающего сожаления прошлого с его наказаниями и настоящем. Несчастное детство, или какой нибудь дурной поступок являются лишь нереальной фазой сна жизни в материи. Духовное понимание, мужество и чистота позволяют человеку доказывать на деле, что Жизнь есть Бог, благо и что прошлое не причастно к истинной жизни.

Mrs. Эдди напоминает нам (там же стр 352) что "болезнь должна быть покрыта завесой гармонии, а сознание должно иметь возможность радоваться, что не о чем печалиться, но что есть о чем забыть." Это трогательное напоминание полезно для всех. Конечно, это не значит, что мы должны верить, что болезнь реальна и затем просто пытаться думать о чем нибудь другом. Но это духовное правило указывает на необходимость отвергать, как нечто недостойное мелодраматические или нездоровые рассказы о болезненных симптомах. Эти нереальные, дурные внушения не могут производить впечатление, ни действовать подавляюще если только они бывают мгновенно выключены из мыслей.

Хотя болезнь и представляется для наших чувств, как нечто реальное, Христианская Наука говорит нам, что болезнь не была создана Любовью, которая сотворила единственную подлинную вселенную. Неизменная гармония есть закон жизни человеческой. Если мы будем придерживаться этих истин, болезнь не будет сопровождать любовное выполнение наших обязанностей. Все страдания являются следствием верования, что материя и ее так называемые законы реальны. Повиновение духовному закону приносит благословение во всех случаях.

Ученики Иисуса задали ему однажды вопрос относительно человека слепого от рождения (Иоанн. 9:2): "Равви! кто согрешил, он, или родители его, что родился слепым?" Мгновенно Иисус отверг своим ответом верование в наследственные страдания (Иоанн 9:3) "Не согрешил ни он, ни родители его, но это для того чтобы на нем явились дела Божии." Иисус знал, что "дела Божии" заключают в себе совершенное, неразрушимое зрение. И вот к человеку вернулось его зрение, благодаря тому, что Иисус ясно осознал Истину.

Как ценно то утешение, которое вечно-присутствующий Христос, Истина дает тем, кто скорбит по ушедшим радостям, составлявшим счастливое прошлое. Молчалино соглашаясь с верованием, что время и перемены являются неумолимыми силами, они без конца печалятся быть может о том, что могло бы быть. Mrs. Эдди пишет в "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 57) "Зимняя земная вьюга может вырвать с корнем цветы нежных чувств и рассеять их по ветру; но расторжение телесных привязанностей ведет к более тесному единению мысли с Богом, так как Любовь будет поддерживать борющееся сердце пока оно не перестанет вздыхать по мирскому и не начнет раскрывать свои крылья по направлению к небу." Те, кого мы любим, нами не утрачиваются только потому что нам кажется, что они ушли из нашего поля зрения. Чудесные качества, благодаря которым они стали нам дороги, качества составляющие их подлинную индивидуальность—бессмертны и вечно пребывают в божественной Любви. Кто решительно отворачивается от показаний материальных чувств и приветствует утешение исходящее от вечно-присутствующей Истины Любви приобретает небесный покой. Иоанн сказал (I Иоанн 2:8) "Тьма проходит и истинный свет уже светит." Нет теней прошлого, которые могли бы повредит истинно-благодарному сердцу—сознанию, просветленному духовным светом.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt. Publishers Agent. Boston. Massachusetts. U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обращаясь письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Silent Flight

Brown pelicans fly past motionless, lie
On pillows of moving air.
The long lines go neither fast nor slow.
But apparently they get there.
I would like to float like a living boat
On a high invisible sea,
But I, being man, watch the pelican,
While the pelican watches me.

All along the cliff, with their wings held stiff,
They soar, and side-slip, and glide
Without undue haste, in processions, spaced
As if formally specified.
Could I be a bird, I would love to herd
With the pelicans, finding joys
In new fields of flight, taking keen delight
In my motors that made no noise.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

Salt Marshes at Dawn

(Shanhaikuan, China)

The mist is cool silver
Above the copper-red grass,
Beyond the pewter line of the sea.
Over the peaks which the Great Wall links
Like a worn steel chain,
The sun slants in a film of gold.

M. M. M.

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Massachusetts Credit Unions Proved Strong by Stress

The strength of people's enterprise has been shown by the way it rode the economic storms of the past decade.

Take the credit unions in Massachusetts, for instance, the "people's and employees' banks" as they are sometimes called. They "weathered" the 1929-33 "gale" extremely well, continued to keep workers out of the clutches of high interest loans, allowed them to pay cash instead of installments in many instances, took them through many family financial emergencies and bettered working relations by keeping them free of domestic financial troubles so that they could do a better job.

This position of workers' banks is given by Joseph L. Snider, Associate Professor of Business Statistics at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, in "Credit Unions in Massachusetts," a two-year study of credit unions, personal finance companies and the small loan business of commercial banks. It has just been published by Professor Snider and a group of researchers for the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, Newton, Mass., which provided a grant for the study.

Credit Unions' Stability

Credit unions stood up very well in the early "thirties," amply testifying to the fundamental soundness of the system, Professor Snider said. They took some setbacks, of course. Workers' incomes dropped so that they had to consider mere living instead of saving. Consequently their credit standings fell so that their credit unions, which had their money as well as that of many other workers, had to turn them down oftener on loans. Many workers consequently dropped out and gave up saving for a while.

Credit union figures reflect this downward trend. The number of credit unions in Massachusetts, for instance, declined, Professor Snider said, from 308 in 1930 to 282 in 1933, with a drop in assets of 25 per cent and a loss of 10 per cent in membership. But the picture has changed for the better since 1933. At the beginning of 1938 there were 419 credit unions in Massachusetts, Professor Snider said, with a combined membership of 168,000 and assets of over $19,000,000.

Seventy-two cities and towns in Massachusetts had credit unions at the beginning of 1938 where Professor Snider's survey concluded. Boston was way ahead in the parade with 129 unions, Professor Snider said, with Springfield and Worcester next with 21 each. Cambridge had 18, Chelsea 17, Lynn 14, Brockton and Lowell 12 and New Bedford 10, the survey said. The credit unions range from the Telephone Workers Credit Union in Boston which has assets of over $1,650,000 and a membership of nearly 8,000, to 41 unions with assets of over $100,000 each and 134 which have assets up to $5,000, the survey said.

Workers' Banks

These credit unions were virtually all savings and loan associations of workers with a community tie such as in Athol, a common work bond like the Boston & Albany railroad's union, a racial or ethnic tie such as the Polish National Credit Union in Chicopee, or a fraternal or labor union tie such as the Labor Circle Credit Union in Lynn. The members pooled their savings usually in the form of shares which they generally put up as collateral for loans that they received averagely at a "nominal" rate of 6 per cent. The "actual" rate, Professor Snider's survey pointed out, was twice the nominal rate which was, however, the lowest average lending rate in the state with the exception of larger banks that are offering slightly lower rates than credit unions on small loans.

Credit Union Law

In June, 1934, Federal credit unions entered the picture in Massachusetts through the enactment of the Federal Credit Union law under the Farm Credit Administration. The Bay State needed no such law having been a pioneer in credit union laws. The act was very useful, however, to those advocates in other states who had tried unsuccessfully to get credit union laws passed through hostile legislatures. There are some 2,500 Federal credit unions in the United States, the survey said, and Massachusetts had 52 early in 1938. The chief virtue of Federal credit unions in Massachusetts is that they are easier to start since they require only seven members to begin, whereas a State charter requires 20 persons.

'Firsts' in U. S. Magazines on Show at Library

Ancestors of the current American periodicals will be on display until July 2 in the exhibition room, on the third floor of the Boston Public Library. Most of these are famous "firsts," the first published issue of Nineteenth Century magazines being used in nearly every case.

Among contributors to these publications, which kept people of the last century abreast of the news on books, politics, fashions, romance, and adventure, were Daniel Webster, Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, Francis Parkman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Edgar Allan Poe.

Most of these magazines were published in Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, the three largest publishing centers of the time. Such men as Noah Webster, Josiah Quincy, the Rev. William Emerson (father of Ralph Waldo), Nathaniel Bowditch, and William Tudor, who later founded the North American Review, had a hand in the publishing of the Monthly Anthology. The New England Magazine, issued from 1831 to 1835, was considered the most important general magazine in New England prior to the appearance of the Atlantic Monthly.

Wherever new features were introduced into American periodicals, the issues showing those features have been selected for the exhibition. One is the first example of a lithograph illustration, used in 1814. There are also the first mezzotint, dated 1844; the first racing magazine in this country, appearing in 1829; and early periodicals devoted to popular mechanics and to fashions for women.

In 1800 only 12 magazines were being published in the United States. By 1825 the number had increased to 100, and by 1850 had jumped to 600. A special showcase devoted to the works of Poe as they came out in the magazines, gives special emphasis to the Southern Literary Messenger, which he edited and which is now being revived.

Statuette Given By Mme. Chiang

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 29—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has just presented a 200-year-old ivory statuette to Tau Zeta Epsilon, the Wellesley College society of which the wife of the Chinese Generalissimo was a member as an undergraduate.

The six-inch figure is mounted on an ebony base. Backed by a weeping willow tree, it is delicately carved.

It was brought to the College as a gift in honor of the society's 50th anniversary, by the Rev. George Shepherd, a director of the New Life Movement in China.

Worcester Works Merger Contested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Although the recently created office of Commissioner of Public Works was advocated by members of the Worcester City Council as a measure that would result in an annual saving of thousands of dollars to Worcester taxpayers, the latter are now wondering just what method of calculating was used by its Councilmen and Aldermen.

This new Department, which combines the work of the former Street, Sewer, Water, Engineering and Public Buildings Departments, was created by an act of the Legislature at the request of Worcester's lawmakers.

However, any illusions held by taxpayers to the effect that any saving would result from the merger were dispelled when three Worcester representatives to the General Court filed an order for a spcial act which would allow retention, as deputies, of the Department heads who otherwise would lose their jobs with the election of a Public Works Commissioner. As the matter now stands, if the Board of Aldermen continues to refuse to accept the law creating the new office, unless the old Department heads are retained, the City will be obliged to continue the salaries of employees whose jobs were supposed to pass out with the merger.

Pittsfield Plans to Revive Fair Held Annually From 1811-1901

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Plans are being made here to revive in September this year the Pittsfield County Fair which was held annually from 1811 to 1901—believed to be the first of the county fairs which became such an important feature of New England rural life. The fair was established by Elkanah Watson, a native of Plymouth, Mass., who after wide traveling and friendship with Washington, Franklin and other statesmen of that day, had come to Pittsfield to live.

The fair, he believed, would act as a remedy for the decline of agriculture and for the depressed morale which he noted in the district, and would also tend to keep the attention of the people from dwelling uncomfortably much on the political disturbances of that era.

Opportunities Seen

After carrying out much of the original survey for the Erie Canal and settling in Pittsfield, Mr. Watson was impressed with the manufacturing possibilities in the county despite the dormant state of affairs, realizing that waterpower would compensate for comparatively expensive labor and inaccessibility. He also noted the poor condition of the stock in the county, the poorly-producing short-wool native sheep, the lean meatless cattle, and thin, active swine.

One of his first acts, which led to the beginnings of the fair for which he became famous, was to import two Spanish merino sheep, a breed he had noticed in his travels.

To stimulate the interest of local farmers in breeding the merino, he brought his two sheep to the village of Pittsfield and tied them to the "Old Elm" in the public square. This action (now commemorated by a tablet at the exact spot where the sheep were tethered) immediately brought a curious crowd to stare and admire the strange animals.

Why Not a Fair?

The curiosity of the townsfolk stirred Mr. Watson's imagination. If two sheep could cause all this interest, how much greater would be the interest in a show of many different types of animals, and one which would exhibit the inventive genius of the people as well!

In 1808, in response to an invitation by Mr. Watson, many farmers of the county met at the town tavern in Pittsfield, passed a resolution introducing merino sheep into the county, and resolved to establish the Berkshire Agricultural Society. The Society incorporated in 1811, with Mr. Watson as President, and the permanent fair was thus launched.

The show in 1810 had included exhibits of livestock only. The first incorporated fair under the new Society, however, followed the broader ideas of its founder There were manufactured products, patents, seeds, farm animals, the product of the women's looms and spinning-jennies. Money for prizes was provided by the State.

Wild Monkeys in R. I.? Yes, Sir!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I.—This little Rhode Island community believes it has the only colony of "wild" monkeys in the United States. It can offer its family of simians as exhibit A to disprove the usual conception that monkeys are only tropical or sub-tropical animals.

Two-and-a-half years ago the family of six rhesus monkeys escaped from their cage at the Rocky Point amusement park and skipped off happily through the trees into the Warwick Neck section. Five of the original six still are there, living outdoors all year 'round. They have lived through two winters and one hurricane—probably a simian record. What is more, two baby monkeys have been born and the colony now, counting the children, is one larger than when it was started.

Many attempts have been made to capture the monkeys. Officials at Roger Williams Park in Providence tried their hand at it several times, with no success. The monkeys at the park have steam-heated quarters through the winter months, but those on Warwick Neck seem to prefer and to enjoy the rigors of a New England winter.

The monkeys showed their adaptability the first winter when their hair grew long and thick to protect them from wintry blasts.

That winter Mrs. William A Geddes noticed the monkeys in her backyard frequently, so she put out food for them. The monkeys accepted the food, but no further hospitality. Neither Mrs. Geddes nor anyone else who has gone out to see them has been able to approach within a stone's throw of the animals.

Behind Mrs. Geddes' garage the monkeys discovered some old boxes. In these they made their home. But the monkeys didn't spend all their time in the boxes On the coldest days Mrs. Geddes reports she would look out her window and see them swinging through the trees, apparently unmindful of the cold and not at all perturbed by the snow on the ground.

Last winter Mrs. Geddes had a little house constructed, put straw inside and set it out in the woods behind her home. The monkeys found it and moved in. It was more comfortable than the old boxes behind the garage.

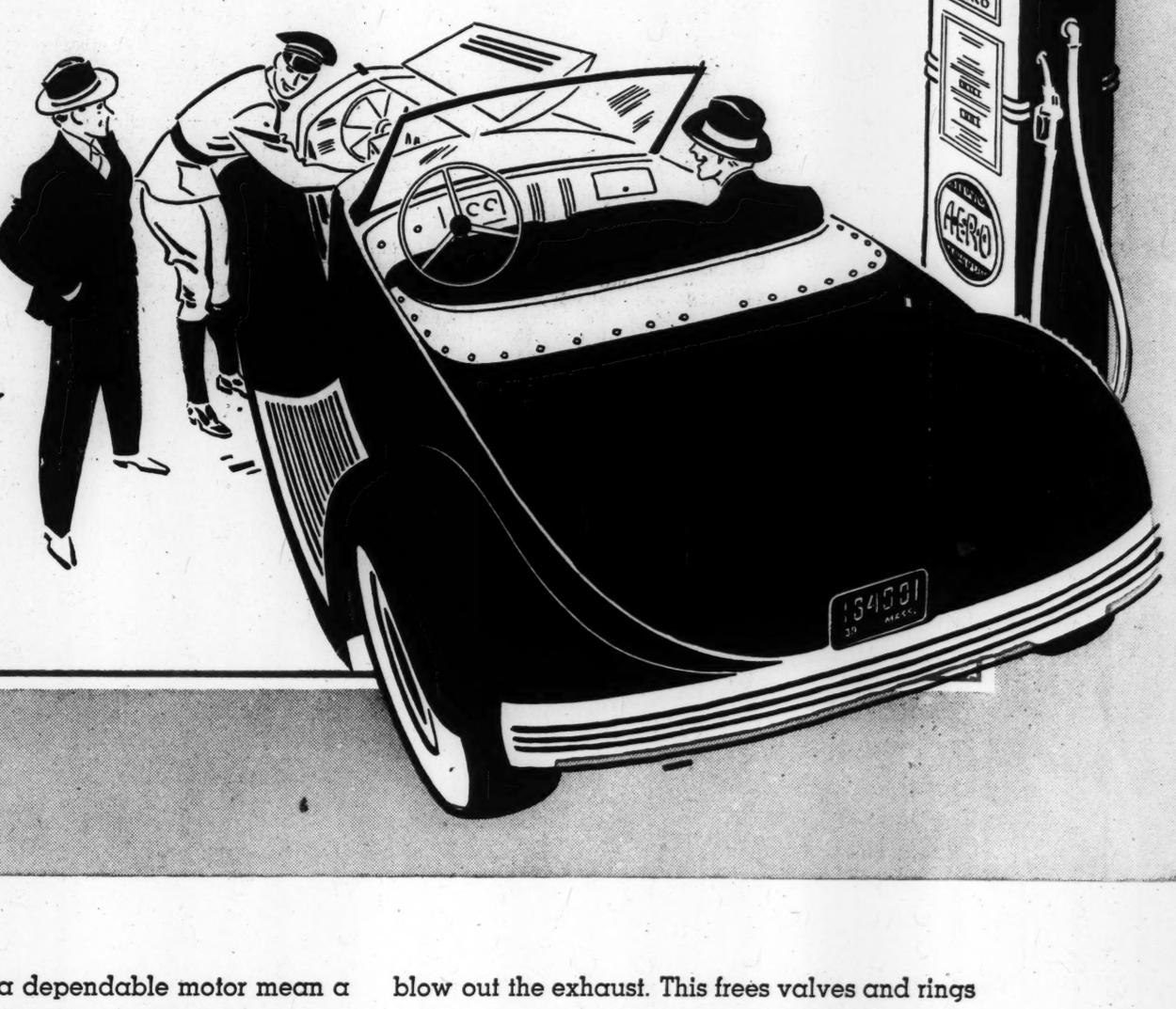
On the whole, the monkeys are good neighbors, Mrs. Geddes reports.

Next to Mrs. Geddes, the best friend the monkeys have is Henry Brown, driver of a bakery truck whose route takes him down by the woods every day. Usually the monkeys are waiting for him to toss out a loaf of stale bread. If they aren't there, they usually come running when he stops and blows his horn.

Baldwin to Speak in N. Y.

LONDON (AP) — Earl Baldwin, former Prime Minister, announced June 27 he would speak at a dinner of the World Congress on Education for Democracy in New York, Aug. 16.

Have you heard the one about the Traveling Salesman?



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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1939

Senate Passes Repeal Of Levy on Employees

A bill to repeal the employees' contribution to State unemployment compensation was passed to be engrossed this morning by the Massachusetts Senate, over the opposition of Republican leaders, and appeared likely to be enacted into law by tomorrow night when the present law expires.

The bill was enacted by the House of Representatives shortly after it convened at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was sent to the Senate for enactment. The House added an emergency preamble which makes the law immediately effective.

Advocates of outright repeal of the employee contribution appeared to have defeated the last opposition from those, including Republican Senate leaders and the Advisory Council of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, who favored merely temporary suspension of the contribution in some form.

Under the present law, adopted a year ago, the employee contribution was suspended for one year.

Before approving the repealer, which had been passed previously by the House, the Senators rejected the plan of Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and other Republican leaders, to continue the suspension of the employee payment for another two years.

Senator Hollis's plan, in the form of an amendment to the repeal bill, was defeated 20 to 17. Republican ranks were split as several G. O. P. Senators joined a solid bloc of Democrats in scuttling it.

The Senate action avoided a threatened deadlock between the two houses of the Legislature, which many employers feared might prevent any action being taken before the lawmakers begin their 10-day holiday recess. In view of the fact the present law suspending the contributions expires tomorrow night, employers feared they might have to resume collections from employees on Saturday.

The deadlock had appeared likely because of the insistence of the House upon full repeal of the old provision.

State House observers anticipated the measure would be enacted in both chambers today and then laid on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's desk for his expected signature.

Boston Woman Facing Deportation

Whether or not Mrs. Harriet Alice Thompson, an elderly alien who has lived intermittently in Boston for more than 50 years, would be deported from the United States was uncertain today.

Immigration officials in Boston said the deportation order placed before Mrs. Thompson last night had come direct from Washington and presumably would be carried out unless countermanded by the Labor Department.

Mrs. Thompson is in the United States illegally, papers in the immigration office showed. Officials said she left the United States in 1927, giving up her residence; when she re-entered in 1928 she did not apply for admission, is now in the country illegally, and cannot apply for naturalization papers to become a citizen.

While Mrs. Thompson declared she did not know "what this is all about," immigration officers stated she was given a hearing two years ago and advised at that time of her illegal status. The case was then turned over to Washington. Consequently the deportation order which reached Mrs. Thompson yesterday "should be no surprise," officials said.

Federal Business Associates Cruise

The Boston Federal Business Association, 150 members strong, clambered aboard the Coast Guard cutter, Cayuga, this morning for its 16th annual meeting and an all-day cruise.

The members cruised to Plymouth, where the Cayuga's crew performed rescue and other drills. They heard reports. They ate dinner aboard ship. And they returned to Boston this afternoon with a newly elected slate of officers.

Purpose of the Association is the co-ordination of Government business activity, especially purchases. Through its president, who was Horald P. Smith when the Cayuga sailed this morning, the needs of Government departments are made known and—when possible—filled.

For instance, two Christmases ago, the Post Office Department, instead of hiring trucks to carry swollen mail pouches, borrowed them from the Navy.

Washington approval of the economy effort is signified by the fact that its employee members are not required to subtract the day-long excursion from sick or vacation leave. The Association has saved the Government an estimated several thousand dollars during the last few years.

Paper Mill Open House a Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST WALPOLE, Mass., June 29—More than 2000 mothers, dads, brothers, sisters and friends of breadwinners working in the paper mill, box shops, roofing and floor covering plants of Bird and Son, visited the factories in Norwood and East Walpole yesterday in the first "Open House" day held by the concern.

Officials disclosed that Bird is now the largest individual shipper on the New Haven Railroad, that enough shingles are made every hour by one machine alone to take care of 13 houses of average size, that after the hurricane last September the plant operated continuously for 24 hours a day. Sundays and holidays included for 54 days, to fill emergency orders.

Each hangar at the flooring plant holds more than three miles of floor covering and if laid end to end one week's production would reach from Boston to Philadelphia. To take care of water needs for the paper and box factories, a private pond was established by damming the river, and water enough to supply a city of 100,000 population is used daily

WPA Salaries in Bay State

One out of every 106 persons on the WPA in Massachusetts—an average of nine-tenths of one per cent—receives a salary of more than $23 a week. Or about 1,000 persons out of an approximate total of 106,000 are paid more than $1,200 annually.

This report on the administrative cost of the WPA in Massachusetts was disclosed in Washington last night by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R.) of North Attleboro, Mass, after national WPA headquarters had refused to make public the information.

The list of WPA administrative employees and salary schedules was made available by a House resolution through a House subcommittee investigating the WPA after WPA Administrator Col. F. C. Harrington denied the information, Representative Martin declared.

Republican minority leader in the House, Mr. Martin made no commment on his purpose in making the salaries public beyond stating: "I have always contended that these salaries should have been open to the public, and I'm glad the rules of the WPA have been changed to meet the contention."

Col. John J. McDonough, Massachusetts WPA Administrator, headed the list with a salary of $8,000. The next highest salary was $5,600 to Harold Noble Baker, Chief Regional Engineer.

An examination of the complete salary schedules revealed that the administrative staff is paid on a scale comparable to municipal and State employees. Indeed, with the exception of Colonel McDonough's salary, the top salaries are lower than many salaries paid out by the City of Boston.

[Colonel McDonough reported that in 1938 the administrative expense of the WPA was 2.68 per cent.]

Members of the regional staff and their annual salaries are as follows:

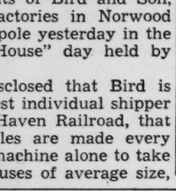
Harry J. Sergent, Regional Engineer, $5,200; Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Regional Supervisor (who ran for Congress against Martin last year and was defeated), $4,800; Denis W. Delaney, Regional Engineer, $4,600; Marion A. Joyce, Assistant Regional Supervisor, $4,600; Bertrand E. Tremblay, Regional Examiner, $4,600; Arthur C. Gernand, Acting Regional Statistician, $4,200; Robert Y. Phillips, Assistant Supervisor, $4,200; Eleanor Hayward, Assistant Regional Supervisor, $3,800; Evelene M. Stanford, Clerk-Stenographer, $2,100; Catherine F. Gleason, Assistant Clerk-Stenographer, $1,620; Ruth M. James, Assistant Clerk-Stenographer, $1,620; Agnes D. Keleher, Assistant Clerk-Stenographer, $1,620.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy with scattered occasional showers and not much change in temperature tonight and Friday; possibly light fog to the northeastward; gentle southerly winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers beginning late tonight and early Friday; slightly warmer on the south coast tonight and warmer on the east coast Friday.



For the rest of New England: Showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds, weather mostly overcast with showers Friday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

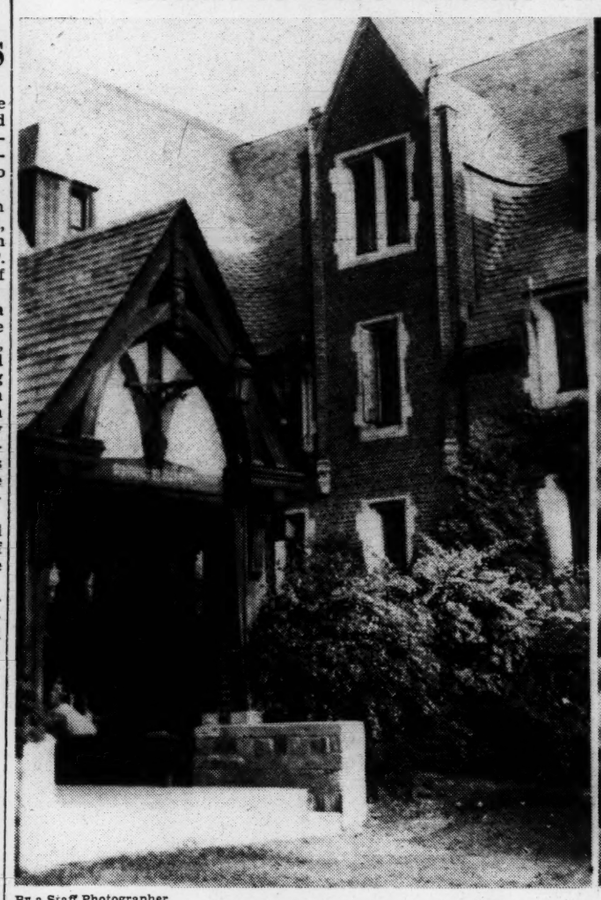
	A	B		A	B
Boston	—	—	Minneapolis	66	78
Bermuda	72	80	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	70	78	New York	72	80
Denver	60	84	Norfolk	70	84
Helena	56	84	Philadelphia	68	78
Kansas City	74	88	St. Louis	74	94
Los Angeles	60	78	San Francisco	59	58
Miami	80	84	Washington	72	72

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 29.
B—Maximum, June 28.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:43 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Friday, 11:18 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

Pacifist to Give Answer to Aggression



By a Staff Photographer

The Rev. Dr. Albert D. Belden of London Active in Wellesley Forums

Dr. Belden is a British Christian pacifist leader and is leading informal discussion groups at the New England Institute of International Relations.

Entrance to Stone Hall, Wellesley College, leads to Institute headquarters. Many forums, however, are held informally in the open.

Institute Told Peace Must Be on Divine Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

tional tensions likely to result in war.

After Prof. Eugene Staley of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College, in a lecture in Alumnae Hall last night, had described such plans for easing tensions as "appeasement policies which, probably, would be worse than useless" and had advocated strengthening of the arms of democratic countries as the best present means of restraining aggression, Dr. Belden rose in the question and answer period, to ask for historical proof that heavy armament programs had ever done anything but increase international distrust.

Mr. Staley admitted that that is always likely to be the effect and that war may be the eventual result, but maintained that under present conditions a strong front presented by the United States, Britain and France, may do for the world what a strong police force does for a community threatened with aggressive action by certain groups.

In his lecture Mr. Staley declared that the concept of law and order which has widened from control of individual relations to include progressively, cities, states, and groups of states—as in the United States—has not kept pace with the growth of communications.

A World Confederation

The world has shrunk so rapidly, he said, that it is high time that the concept of law and order as the normal condition between individuals, cities, and confederated states, should be applied in international affairs.

Just as economic conferences at Mount Vernon and elsewhere led up to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, Mr. Staley continued, so the beginning of a continued rise of international economic conferences might very well lead up to a world confederation of democracies—open to other nations as soon as they were "ready" for membership.

The machinery for such preliminary economic conferences, he said, might be set up on the basis of functional rather than territorial representation—since this would tend to offset, for the time being, the present over-emphasis on the territorial division of humanity into national groups in which self-interest has become ingrained.

"It is putting the cart before the horse to work for disarmament before distrust and fear have been removed from human thinking on international questions," Mr. Staley declared. "Disarmament must follow, not precede, removal of fear."

Parkman Offers 'El' Rental Cut To Avoid Suit

Critical of the Boston Finance Commission's proposal for the City to take down the Atlantic Avenue "El" under police power, Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel, today appealed to the legislative Ways and Means Committee for aid.

Mr. Parkman asked the committee to request a ruling from Attorney General Paul A. Dever on both the Finance Commission's proposal and a bill now in the Legislature which would empower the City to buy the Atlantic Avenue structure for $100,000.

Taking of the structure by police power as the Fin Com suggests would involve a costly law suit, Mr. Parkman declared, adding "the Finance Commission is constituted to protect the city treasury, not to involve the city in law suits."

The commission, however, suggests that the plan to buy the structure for $100,000 has been discarded in favor of "an even greater gratuity" by which the City would reduce the annual rental of the Washington Street subway by $150,000 when the present lease expires in 1948.

Moldy Bread Problem Solved

The old problem of bread mold, enhanced a hundred fold in recent years by the introduction of sliced wrapped bread, has been solved, according to Frederick W. Miller, du Pont food chemist who told the Second Food Technology Conference at Massachusetts Institute of Technology today that after many unsuccessful attempts along other lines it has been found that propionic acid in the form of its salts, has been found to be an inhibitor of the growth of mold.

Added at the dough stage in concentrations between one-tenth and three-tenths of one per cent calcium propionate will delay the mold in normal white bread under worst summer conditions from two days to two weeks, depending upon the degree of control employed. It won't work well for cake and sweet goods, he said, because of taste.

Reviewing recent contributions in the advancement of canning technology for the Conference, R. H. Lueck of the American Can Company disclosed the latest method for preserving in canned peas the natural green color of the raw product.

The trick is to preserve the alkaline reserve in the pea tissue prior to processing, he said. This is done by pre-treating the peas in a two per cent solution of sodium carbonate or other edible sodium compound. To preserve the normal texture in the canned pea it is necessary to replace in subsequent stages the calcium and magnesium lost during the pretreatment, he said. This is the novel feature of the new process

He also described the construction and operation of the "tendermeter," a machine for objectively measuring the maturity of peas. Since maturity is the most important factor in determining the quality of canned peas its accurate determination plays an important part in assuring the public really gets "best" peas when paying for them.

The conference continues through Saturday.

Relief Measure Amended By Connecticut Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29 — Regulations against politics in relief were strengthened last night by an amendment to the relief bill slipped through the Senate without debate by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut.

The amendment would ban the politics of an applicant as the test for getting on the relief rolls. The bill as passed by the House indicated, stated Senator Danaher today, that the regulations applied only "in an election;" his change would make them applicable at all times.

Bakery Strike Settlement Is Up to Drivers

Agreement ratified by employers today will be voted on by men at assembly tonight.

Whether bakery delivery in Greater Boston resumes its normal service tomorrow depends entirely upon the meeting of the strikers in Convention Hall, on St. Botolph Street, Back Bay, when a vote will be taken on the acceptance or rejection of terms reached last night by negotiators.

Officials of the Bakery Drivers' Local 494, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and representatives of the employers agreed last night at a conference at the State House upon a schedule of wage increases for both retail and wholesale drivers.

Hinges on Drivers

With ratification of the agreement this morning by all of the employers, except one, effectiveness of the peace pact hinged solely upon action of the drivers at their assembly tonight. While Union officials would not predict the outcome of the workers' vote, there was a feeling among many of the strikers that the terms offered by the negotiators would be accepted.

The agreement, if ratified, will increase the retail drivers' guarantee an average of about $2 weekly and their commission about 1 per cent over their present schedule. It will give wholesale drivers an increase of 1 per cent in commissions.

The effect of such pay boosts, according to the Associated Press, will be to guarantee retail bakery truck drivers $28 a week and a commission of 21 per cent, and to give wholesale truck drivers $16 a week and an 8 per cent commission.

The Union, in declaring the strike, asked for weekly increases averaging about $3.

Strike Continued

In the meantime, the strike continued today in full swing with more than 1,400 striking drivers picketing throughout Greater Boston, and with bread and pastry of about 37 concerns tied up. The walkout began early yesterday morning.

While many stores were unable to get bread and pastry supplies, housewives were able to obtain bread from two large chain grocery systems, the First National and the Atlantic and Pacific, which maintain their own bakeries and whose drivers are members of another union.

If the strikers accept the terms agreed upon by the negotiators, bakery trucks will resume normal service tomorrow morning, according to officials of the Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

Aerialist Who Fell Is Walking Again

Expressing great joy over her recovery, Miss Fritzi Bartoni, accomplished aerialist who was injured in a fall from her trapeze high among the girders of Boston Garden during a circus performance May 1, walked again for the first time today.

After taking a few steps in a ward at Massachusetts General Hospital, she said: "I am so happy. I am sure I am going to get well and that all of my dreams of returning to work will come true."

Drive Against 'Thumbers' Opens

Metropolitan Police have started a campaign to round up youths "thumbing" rides through the Blue Hill section and at beaches patrolled by the department, citing the practice as a menace to safety.

Captain Joseph P. Mooney, in command of the Blue Hill station, said today that already more than 40 boys had been taken into custody following several automobile crashes, caused by the boys standing in the roadway.

Lock and Take Key; Goodwin Means It

If you leave your key in the ignition when you park in Boston, your license may be suspended, or your car may be stolen; or both.

When motorists leave their cars unlocked, auto thefts are invited; and when a man steals a car, he speeds through the crowded streets, threatening everyone's safety.

To avoid trouble, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin and Boston's Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty decided to suspend the license of any motorist leaving his car unlocked in Boston.

Today, 14 Greater Boston residents found that Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Timilty are firm in the conviction that removal of the key to the auto lock is the key to pedestrian safety. Their licenses have been "suspended indefinitely."

Drives for New Revenue Bring Sharp Warning

Campaigns for new taxes in Massachusetts to relieve real estate—sales tax, payroll tax, graduated income tax, etc.—are now seriously hampered by the failure as yet to discover any "practical limitation" to prevent new revenue from being diverted to unrestricted spending programs.

"It is feared," reports the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its monthly bulletin, "that adoption of these new revenues will serve only to open the flood-gates for adoption of spending proposals."

Although the bulletin did not specify them, these spending proposals are known in legislative circles to include: more liberal aid in old age assistance, a progam for the creation of state parks, the taking over of the Old Colony transportation system by the Boston "El" under direct public control, and various building programs by State departments that have been previously proposed from time to time.

Spending Sprees

While the Civic Bureau appeared mainly worried over the possibility that the State would embark on a larger spending program if new taxes are voted, Republican leaders in the House and Senate were more concerned over possible municipal spending sprees.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, today declared emphatically he would vote for no new taxes unless penalty clauses are provided which in effect would peg municipal expenditures to the average of the appropriations of the preceding five years.

Senator Cotton was chairman of the Special 1937 Recess Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which reported favorably a proposal for a 2 per cent sales tax to finance welfare costs. This proposal was coupled with a measure to penalize a municipality to the extent of 5 per cent of its share of the sales tax revenue for every 1 per cent it increases its appropriations over the preceding five years. This measure was revived this year and is now awaiting action by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Limits Expenditure

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, chairman of the Legislative Committee on Taxation, favors the bill filed annually by Charles M. Rogerson of Boston under which all revenue provided under new tax measures since 1934 would be distributed to the cities and towns which would be limited in their expenditures to the average of the past five years. This average, however, would not include expenditures for welfare, debt payments and some other items.

Senator Hunt today insisted that some effective means must be devised to relieve the tax load on real estate and the Rogerson bill appears the soundest method thus far advanced.

Under no circumstances, he added, must new revenue be voted without pegging municipal expenditures.

Representative Philip Sherman (R) of Somerville, House chairman of the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, one of the Republican leaders, also announced his support of expenditure pegging legislation.

On the other hand, Representative William B. Baker (R) of Newton, a ranking member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, is strongly opposed to such legislation which is in effect tax limitation.

"Tax limitation has not worked well in other states," he stated, "and I doubt that it would work here."

Furthermore, Representative Baker pointed out the present tax bills before the Legislature do not provide for distributing the revenue to the cities and towns. Rather the proceeds are to be used to reduce the present deficit in the state biennial budget and to eliminate a State Tax on the cities and towns. This would relieve real estate of this annual burden assessed by the State.

The Newton Representative said that to make pegging legislation effective the State must distribute money to the local communities so that a penalty may be expected if the revenue is used to finance increased municipal appropriations.

Gas Tax Rise Proposal Hit In Mass Attack

Motor groups in every branch assail plan at hearing before Ways and Means Committee.

Motorists in Massachusetts are in greater need of tax relief than are real estate owners, representatives of automobile, truck and taxicab owners told the Legislative Ways and Means Committee today at a hearing on Governor Saltonstall's proposal for an increase of two cents a gallon this year and one cent a gallon next year in the State gasoline tax.

Real estate taxes have increased 19 per cent since 1927 while the motorist's tax burden has increased 110 per cent in the same period, Sydney S. von Loesecke of the Automobile Legal Association declared. In 1939, he stated, 34 per cent of the total State income was derived from various motor vehicle taxes.

Highest in East

James N. Keefe, President of the Massachusetts Federation of A. A. A, Clubs, said that the addition of two cents to the three-cent State and one-cent Federal gas taxes already in force would mean that the total levy paid by motorists in Massachusetts would be the highest east of the Mississippi or north of the Mason Dixon Line. This would affect tourist business, he declared.

E. C. Benway, Manager of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Inc., asserted that a number of the smaller operators among the 16,000 members of his organization would be driven out of business by such an increase in the tax.

Fred H. Moore, Secretary of the Gasoline Retail Dealers Association, declared that already gasoline retailers "spend one day in three as tax collectors" and that an increase might put many out of business. It would also drive business across state lines, he predicted.

Paid $80,000

Frank Sawyer, President of the Checker Taxicab Company, reported that his company paid $80,000 in gasoline taxes last year and that if the extra 2 cents tax was added the total would amount to a 100 per cent sales tax on the purchase price of gasoline.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federaton of Taxpayers' Associations, stated that the various proposals for additional taxes now under consideration indicated that the Legislature was "backing in at the back door of a sales tax." The gasoline tax, he declared, "amounts to a super sales tax on this one product."

"Let us go in by the front door," Mr. MacDonald urged. "What we need is an equitable tax spread over everything."

Fred Hamlin representing the Boston Automobile Association in oposing a tax increase said that 60 per cent of the owners and drivers of cars in this State earn less than $25 a week.

George T. Walsh of Lowell, speaking for the Merrimac Valley Regional Association, suggested as an alternative to raise money a poll tax on women, a levy on bookmakers for races, or a State lottery.

Support Urged

While the gasoline tax increase proposal was being sharply opposed, the executive committee of the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance unanimously approved the Governor's program of economy and new revenue and called upon Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mayors of the other 38 Massachusetts cities to support the Governor.

"Every property owner in Boston and the entire State should put aside consideration of partisan politics and support Governor Saltonstall for the present effort he is making to end the serious crisis which threatens real estate," Richard J. Lane, President of the Alliance, said

"His is the first and most important effort made in years to relieve the small home owner from the burden of real estate tax."

Exposition Plans To Open on Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 29—Although the Eastern States Exposition buildings and grounds were damaged last fall to the extent of $175,000 due to the hurricane, the 1939 Exposition will open on schedule on Sept. 17, Joshua L. Brooks, its President, announced today.

"The campaign to raise an $80,000 emergency hurricane relief fund to insure the future of the Exposition has been successful. This has been raised in signed pledges and cash," Mr. Brooks said.

New England's twenty-third annual agricultural and industrial exhibition will include radical changes in its program for the fall show from Sept 17-23. Among them will be a four-day horse show, a special grandstand program on opening day in addition to the usual Music Day attractions, and major evening events in the Coliseum Sept. 18 and 19.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Shubert—
"Yokel Boy," by Lew Brown, featuring Buddy Ebsen and Judy Canova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Copley—
"The Trial of Dr. Beck," by Hughes Allison. Presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Huckleberry Finn," featuring Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Mystery of Mr. Wong." 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Also "Never Say Die," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Hope.

Fenway and Paramount—
Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Undercover Doctor. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:35.

Uptown—
"The Gracie Allen Murder Case," featuring Gracie Allen. 2:35, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward Robinson. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Fisherman's Wharf." Also "Rose of Washington Square," featuring Al Jolson and Alice Faye.

Keith Memorial—
"The Sun Never Sets," featuring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. And at 5:30 and 8:45 "Everybody's Baby," featuring The Jones Family. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Peg of Old Drury," featuring Anna Neagle and Cedric Hardwicke. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Risky Business," featuring George Murphy and Dorothea Kent. Also "Rose of Washington Square," with Al Jolson and Alice Faye.

Repertory—
"Double Wedding," with Myrna Loy. Also "Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Sweethearts," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Border G-Man," with George O'Brien.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier, and David Niven in "Wuthering Heights." "March of Time." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also Charles Ruggles in "His Exciting Night."

Tremont—
"Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery. Continuous from 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Prison Without Bars," featuring Corinne Luchaire. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Some Like It Hot." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda. Also "Kid from Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien.

South Station Theater—
"Temple of Tunis," "Donald's Lucky Day," "Tax Troubles," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill Story, "The Haunted House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Three Waltzes," starring Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay. 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. Also "March of Time." 2:45, 4:50, 7, 9:05.

RKO Boston—
"Dodge City," with Errol Flynn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Adventures of Jane Arden." 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:45.

Trans-Lux—
"Cavalcade," with Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 10 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Barbary Coast," with Edward G. Robinson, Joel McCrea, and Miriam Hopkins.

Metropolitan—
Dorothy Lamour, Edward Arnold, and Jack Benny in "Man About Town." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with Gail Patrick and John Howard 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

University—
"Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix. 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. Also "King of the Turf," with Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30.
Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

French Military March from "Algerian Suite"	Saint-Saëns
Ballet Suite	Rameau-Motti
Menuet from "Plaisir" — Tambourin from "Fêtes d'Hébé"	
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes"	Arranged by Pochon
Soviet Iron Foundry	Mossoloff
Danse Macabre	Saint-Saëns
Hora Staccato	Dinicu-Heifetz
Third Movement from the "Pathetic" Symphony	Tchaikovsky
Allegro molto vivace	
"Estudiantina," Waltz	Waldteufel
Pavane from "American Symphonette"	Morton Gould
Fifth Hungarian Dance	Brahms

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Sculpture by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Straw Hat Theater Makes Its Debut

The Straw Hat Theater began its first summer season last evening at Brattle Hall in Cambridge with the production of Robert Morley's "Short Story." The author is familiar in this country through his acting on the screen in "Marie Antoinette" and, for a considerable part of last season, on the stage in New York in "Oscar Wilde." But his play is less widely known. It was acted in the spring by the Footlight Club in Jamaica Plain, and it was produced professionally in London in 1938 with a cast that included Marie Tempest, A. E. Matthews, Ursula Jeans, and Sybil Thorndike.

It is a slight piece, mainly in light vein, about the assorted guests assembled for the week end at the English country home of a novelist and his actress wife, who had abandoned the stage 15 years before but still was tempted by flattering offers of a movie career. Her husband, on a recent cruise, had become involved in an affair with a scheming baggage, who was determined that his wife should divorce him and that he marry her. With that in view she had managed to get herself invited to his home, to his considerable embarrassment and the temporary discomfiture of his wife. But the latter was an able woman, who routed her rival, and once more gave up thoughts of a career for an increasingly appreciative husband.

Occasionally the play skates over thin ice but its chief preoccupation is with such humors as can be extracted from the situation. Structurally it tends to be wordy and somewhat obvious in entrances and exits arranged to pair off the characters that the playwright wishes to engage in conversation. There is a comic Englishman of the old school who babbles on aimlessly, acted by Sidney Ball; a rural chatterbox interested in bazaars, done by Jan Miner, who won the favor of the audience; a stalwart titled matron, who made a business of sponsoring ambitious Americans, played by Ernestine Wentworth; and a film director, represented by Manuel Novins. The triangle roles are creditably filled by Harry Grubbs as the husband, Verna Dynes as the wife, and Virginia Whitcomb as the interloper.

Without the services of a shining cast the play does not seem very important. But it has some amusing moments. **E. F. M.**

Diana Barrymore

Daughter of John Barrymore and Michael Strange, making her professional debut at the Ogunquit Playhouse this week in "You Can't Take It With You"

Twentieth Century Club

Abstractions painted by Charles Johnson will be on view at the Twentieth Century Club throughout the summer.

While people still act befuddled before pictures in which the subject matter is not quickly recognized, we are less surprised today by the oddities of abstraction. Yet abstract images are acceptable everywhere in commercial art. We do not question queer little substitutes for men which speak and act so wisely in advertisements, in caricatures, and in comic sheets. When the same simplification is practiced in painting we become serious and dubious.

Mr. Johnson's abstractions are based on naturalistic images, people, landscapes, boats. His designs are derived from obvious sources. It is his fanciful modification that sheds distinction upon them. He seems first to free himself of intrusive detail, to seek the salient contour. The human head becomes an oval, the sails of a boat a sheer triangle, the sloping hills an undulation. The colors are clear and flat and so arranged that they promote a sense of movement. Beyond this stenographic imagery lies another purpose, the creation of a decorative surface through good rhythmical arrangement, through alternations and contrasts. The artist has an advantage in abstraction, he can control and influence his material with less obligation to measures and shapes.

Mr. Johnson seems impelled sometimes toward good visual design, sometimes to pictorial equivalent of feeling. In this respect, the abstract artist leans toward music. **D. A.**

Churchmen Plan To Curb Gambling In Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 29—Following a conference of about 50 Protestant clergymen affiliated with the Worcester Council of Churches, it is announced that the organization may hire private investigators to secure data for use in court to break up the gambling rackets which the Council maintains are operating openly and on a large scale in Worcester.

The conference was called as the result of the dissatisfaction of the members with the attitude taken by Mayor William A. Bennett and Chief of Police Thomas F. Foley following a recent complaint by the Council that the city was flooded with all manner of gambling rackets.

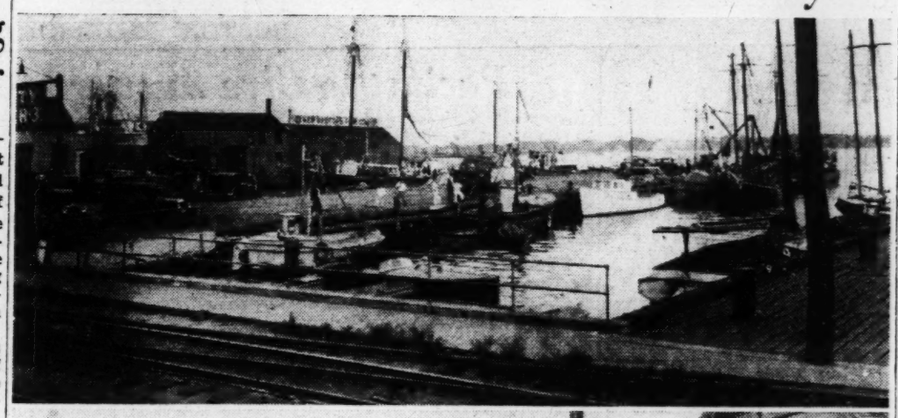
Mayor Bennett, in reply to the Council's complaint, stated the organization failed to submit any specific instances of law violations.

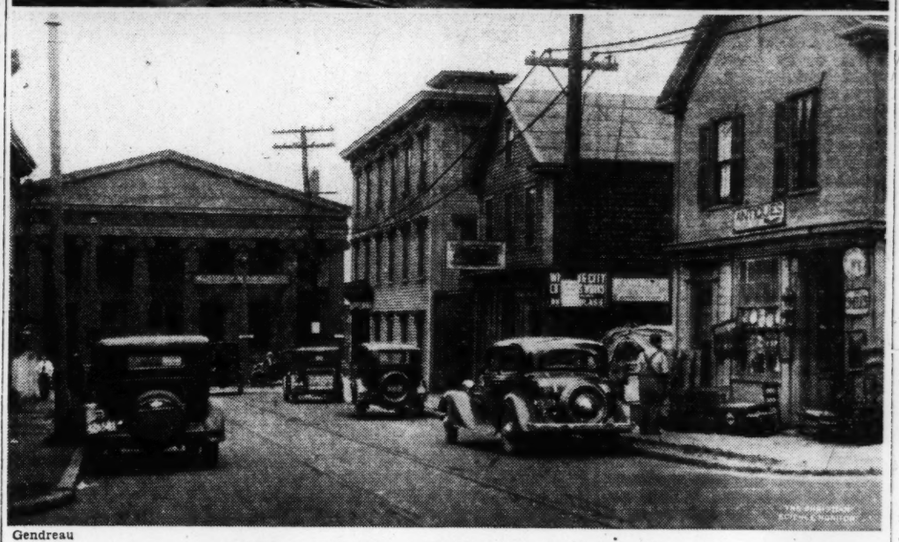
A resolution was passed calling on the Social Relations Department of the Worcester Council to "continue its investigation of gambling in Worcester, by building up its mass of information and by enlisting such outside agencies as may enable them to gather data for more effective action."

A second resolution, which condemned gambling as a "moral, social and economic menace," demanded the repeal of pari-mutuel betting, and called on the churches "to set their own houses in order by disposing of all forms of gambling in their own programs."

The conference also voted to have the Council issue an "information sheet" for the benefit of church members, giving a list of the Worcester food establishments which do not handle liquor, suggesting their patronage.

Relics of New Bedford's Former Glory





Gendreau

Where Whaling Trade Once Centered

Above: The docks where New Bedford's great whaling fleet once unloaded its riches of oil and whalebone are now chiefly used by fishing craft and pleasure boats. Below: The importance of the city as a port of entry more than a century ago is indicated by the old Granite Custom House.

Whaling and Spinning Mark New Bedford

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Bedford, Mass.

In Search of New England
Eighth of 18 Articles

Neither in New Bedford's business section nor in its manufacturing districts can be found much suggestion of the sort of life that Herman Melville describes in the opening pages of "Moby Dick." But the Whalemen's Chapel, really Seamen's Bethel, with pulpit built like a ship's prow, remains much as the novelist saw it, having now become an adjunct of Mariners' Home, which is a typical whaling-period mansion.

Situated on one of the deepest inlets of Buzzards' Bay, and midway by air between Newport and Cape Cod Canal, the City stretches its three miles of length along a broad slope that rises several blocks by steep grades to level Purchase Street, the main business thoroughfare. Still higher, and parallel, are half a dozen other streets, the last being County. Most aristocratic of all, it is dignified by old-time residences of ship owners whose wealth came from oceans halfway 'round the world, in generations before petroleum was found to give better light than whale oil.

Although this happened so long ago, the picturesque era continues to dominate the character of the city for many casual visitors. Even though some may be sincere in declaring they care nothing for history, few can resist the appeal to the imagination that is made by intimate accessories of long voyages in square-rigged ships, and of the adventures of whale catching.

Textile Renown

It may be that the more recent distinction of New Bedford as the source of fine yarns and fabrics comes first in one's thought of the place. If so, a sight of its immense spinning and weaving plants might be a better introduction, attention to its earlier prosperity to come later.

Earliest of all is the Wamsutta Mill, built of granite, which started operation in 1848 close by the shore, as nearly all mill sites have been located since. It is said in this vicinity the atmospheric conditions are closer than elsewhere in industrial America to those of England's Lancashire, long famous for its yarns. Of late, ideal air conditions can be produced mechanically almost anywhere, and so locations in southern States, where wages are lower, have attracted numerous old, established New Bedford mill concerns.

New Bedford has held leadership in two fields far apart, and their diverse natures have given the community strong characteristics. Both are of the past, one seeming near and the other far. What will be the next dominant distinction of this city of deep and broad harbor, with attractive, undeveloped industrial and residential areas, moderate climate and sound citizenship?

Carl Greenleaf Beede

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Just Dogs"	"Varieties"; music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Fire. Com. Reilly	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Malnick's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Goldman Band Concert	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour;**	**Federal Arts Project**	**Vallee Hour: May Rob-**	Sport reports	Federal Housing talk
8:15 **Aldrich Family;**	**Variety Show: Eddie**	**son in sketch; Lou**	Sport reports	The Norsemen
8:30 **Abbott and Costello; songs; orch.**	**Cantor; Tibbett; Tyrone Power; others**	**Holtz, comedian; Grover Whalen; orchestra**	"The First Offender"; dramatization	The Gauchos Education speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"It's Up to You"; Dale Baxter, m. c.; guests	"Good News of 1939"; preview of "Wizard of	Jack Teagarden's Orch. Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru" "Smilin' Thru"
9:15				
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	**Conference of Governors: talks**	**Oz" with Frank Morgan and Judy Garland; or.**	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"A Song Is Born"
9:45			Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"A Song Is Born"
10:00 **New York Philharmonic Symphony**	**Pan-American Concert: U. S. Navy Band; Mario Alvarez, Cuban**	**Music Hall: Bob Burns; Edward Arnold; Allen**	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orch.
10:15 **Orchestra**		**Jenkins; Irene Messner.**	Joe Reichman's Orch	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
10:30 "Viewpoints"	**tenor**	**soprano; orchestra**	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service
10:45			Weber's Orchestra; so-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Billy McDonald's Orch
11:30 Eddie Duchin's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local News; weather	'Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Shopping talk	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Edw. MacHugh hymns	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; sketch	"Musical Salute to	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Boston"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch's Boys	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Song Shoppers"	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interview	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Commentator	News; talk; musicale	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Noonday Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	John Kiley, baritone
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Clubs News	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	'George and Dixie"	"Come to the Fair"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Song Shoppers"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Vaughn Munroe, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Pages from the Clas-
2:00 Dramatic sketch	**"Women in the Making**	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Sport reports	sical Album"; Johan-
2:15 Dramatic sketch	**of America"; drama**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	nes Brahm's Symphony
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"	**"Valiant Lady"; drama**	"Accordiana"	Number Four
2:45 "Girl Marries"	"Rhythm School"	Betty Crocker	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	delphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Buffalo Summer	**U. S. Navy Band**	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Sport reports
3:45 Theater	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	delphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Talk; music	**Talk from Copenhagen**	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Sport reports
4:15 "Matinee Promen-	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	delphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 ade"; vocalist	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Sport reports
4:45 Four Clubmen	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	delphia baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Bruce Becker's Orch.	Rhythmaires Orchestra	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Bruce Becker's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Tower Tempos"	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; musicale	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 'Rhythm, Romance'	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 "All Hands"	"The ABC of NBC"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Buddy Clark's Mu-	NBC Jamboree; solo-	**Lucille Manners, so-**	Sport reports	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15 sical Weekly	ists; orchestra	**prano; Ross Graham,**	Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.;	**"Don't Forget"; quiz**	**baritone; Frank Black's**	**WOR Symphony Orch**	"Around the Town"
8:45 sketch	**program**	**Orchestra; chorus**	**WOR Symphony Orch**	"Around the Town"
9:00 Raymond Paige, 99	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Clas-
9:15 Men and a Girl	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	sical Album"; excerpts
9:30 "First Nighter";	Harry Hornick's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	"Take a Note"; soloists;	from Giuseppe Verdi's
9:45 dramatization	Felix Knight, tenor	dramatic sketch	orchestra	"Rigoletto"
10:00 "Grand Central	**"1001 Wives"; dramatic**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:15 Station"; drama	**sketch**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	The Argentines; orch.
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Sir William McLean	Congressional Review	News Service
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Frank Gannett talk	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network speakers	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Enric Madriguera's Or-	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	chestra	News Service

Model shown is the new "Economy Six" Westinghouse Refrigerator, 6 cubic feet $149.50

*that's all it costs for the electricity to operate a

WESTINGHOUSE Electric REFRIGERATOR

in the average home

Such good news could never have been announced several years ago. But today Westinghouse Refrigerators have reached so high a state of perfection that the average cost of operation is down to this amazingly low figure . . . less than three pennies for better refrigeration all day long.

Get your Westinghouse Refrigerator *now* and benefit from the economy and protection it will bring you this summer and for many years to come—at less than 3c a day for average operating costs!

WESTINGHOUSE BRINGS YOU:

Five distinct zones of cold . . . known as the new Food "QUIN-TEMP-LETS," protection providing correct temperatures and humidity for *all* your foods; not only staples but for meat, milk, fresh vegetables, frozen foods.

The exclusive "TRUE-TEMP" Cold Control that *holds* the temperature you select regardless of fluctuating kitchen temperatures.

The new 15-pound capacity MEAT-KEEPER provides special protection for meat, permits you to stock up at bargain prices, keep meat fresh days longer than you ever could before.

SEE THE ADVANTAGES THAT ONLY WESTINGHOUSE CAN GIVE YOU!

NO DOWN PAYMENT . . . . . VERY LIBERAL TERMS

YOU'LL LIKE HIM! The Food Magician, food connoisseur and creator of new and unusual dishes, broadcasts interesting facts about refrigeration every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday over WEEI at 9 A. M.

AT YOUR

Edison Shop

AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

N. H. Co-operative Does $2,409,950 Year's Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Nineteen years ago a group of New Hampshire farmers came to the conclusion that through a co-operatively owned retail store they could purchase their requirements at a worthwhile saving. They formed the Merrimack Farmers' Exchange, which during that first year did a business of $86,929 and lost $5,054.

But the idea has proven well-founded. During the 19 years the Exchange has done a total business of $23,595,359 at a net profit of 1½ per cent.

For the year just ended the co-operative established an all-time record for business of $2,409,950 with a gross profit of $413,606 and a net profit of 43,902.

As of May 31 the co-operative owned property valued at $583,190. After deduction of liabilities, the stockholders' investment is placed at $466,092, including profits from operations of $123,792 not distributed to stockholders.

The business for the past year marks an increase over the $2,200,000 total for the previous year. There has been a noticeable swing toward better quality feeds, always a big item, while sales of lower grades of feed decreased.

The co-operative plans to extend its operations and the stockholders have approved a $150,000 increase in the capital stock. The co-operative now has 16 retail stores and employs 150 people. The Concord store, with sales of $408,000 for the past year, did the largest business in the chain.

Of the 63,000 tons of feed sold during the year, 27,800 were of the co-operative's own brands. The expansion program embraces construction of a new mill and warehouse at Bow.

Recreation Folk In Boston Oct. 9-13

More than 2,00 fun-minded and sports-minded persons will come to Boston this coming autumn to attend the twenty-fourth National Recreation Congress. The delegates, including City and State officials from all parts of the United States will meet at the Hotel Statler Oct. 9-13.

What shall we do next? Where shall we go? What shall we see? These questions are among the many to be answered at the Congress, including discussions relating to playgrounds for boys and girls, drama, music, winter sports, nature study, boating.

John H. Finley, Chairman of the National Recreation Association, announces that recreation problems of cities and towns from 5,000 to 30,000 population will be stressed, and that a consultation service will be available for communities contemplating an extension of their parks and playgrounds.

Boston, the host city, is arranging tours of its parks, playgrounds, and historic sites. A model yacht display will be featured on the Charles River Basin, and a special meeting will be held in honor of Joseph Lee, the founder of the playground movement in America. The Congress will be addressed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Shower Honors Teacher Retiring After 49 Years

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Retiring after teaching school for 49 years, Miss Harriett Kimball said her only regret at having remained single was that she never had the opportunity to guest of honor at a shower.

Friends and former pupils promptly took care of that. Thirty-five of them showered her with gifts, flowers and cards at a surprise party in her home.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WIXAL: Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m) and its companion transmitter WIXAR, 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m., services 9:45 a. m. Eastern Standard Time

The Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays—Station WIXAL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and its companion transmitter WIXAR, 15.13mc (19.8m), 2:30 and 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week of August 21, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Friday, June 30

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:45 p. m.—"Truths Behind the Headlines."
8:00 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
8:15 p. m.—Listeners' Mail Bag.
8:30 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 30

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Law to Regulate Wages and Hours Urged for State

A State wage and hour law that would set up a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour and a maximum work week of 48 hours in intra-State industries was recommended today by the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Labor and Industry.

The Committee's proposal would establish in intra-State industries approximately the same minimum wage as that incorporated in the Federal wage and hour law but would fix a longer work week.

The Federal statute, which went into effect last Oct. 24, provides a 25-cent hourly minimum wage, which will be advanced to 30 cents on Oct. 24, 1939. It also specifies a 44-hour maximum work week, which will be reduced to 42 hours next Oct. 29.

The bill as recommended by the Committee, would not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1940.

The Committee's recommendation is expected to arouse a storm of debate, especially from manufacturers who are opposed to this type of legislation. It will be taken up in the House after the holiday recess which will end July 10.

The bill fixes wage and hour levels which are much less stringent than those requested by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, but is expected to be backed by many labor leaders as better than no law at all.

Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, when informed of the Committee report this afternoon, said: "It is a step in the right direction. I am pleased to get this far, since in many other States, they have been killing bills like this."

Better Buy the Best

REYMOND'S Fine Variety BREADS

REYMOND'S Delicious DOUGHNUTS

REYMOND'S "All-American" POPCORN

Sold by All Independent Grocers

GET THIS

Spoiled pre serves are a tragedy. Good Luck Jar Rubbers *stay* sealed because made of live rubber that *stays* alive...and with wider sealing surface than any other jar rubber. 10¢ a doz. 3 doz. for 25¢. Ask for them by *name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

SAFE

FREE CANNING LABELS

Free supply of 12 dozen canning labels is included in our popular Home Canners' Textbook. Complete. Reliable. 64 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. Only 10¢. Send today.

JAR RING

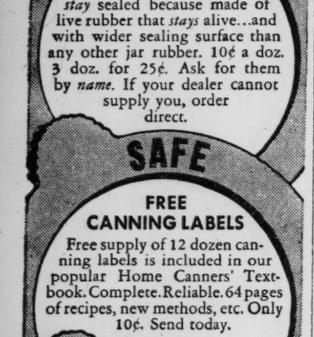
When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK* *Jar Rubbers*

*Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

GRAND MEALS AT BUDGET PRICES!



Try it tonight!

GIVE family meals that "company" touch with Mueller's Cooked Spaghetti. How this ready-cooked dish does hit the spot! And no wonder. *Thirteen* subtly blended ingredients—tangy cheese, pure tomato purée, choice spices, fresh garden vegetables—make the tantalizing perfection of Mueller's spaghetti sauce. Win family applause. Save time and money. Serve Mueller's!

After an Hour (?) of Jonathan Edwards

By a Staff Photographer

Two by two they leave the Church, quite ready for a picnic lunch on the Church grounds—a highlight in Sudbury's celebration

Left to right: Beverly Giles, Kenneth Hooper, Mrs. Clifron Giles, Barbara Giles, Mrs. Francis Farrell, Albert Haynes, Mrs. Maxwell Easton, Forrest Bradshaw.

R. I. Legislature Waits Call to Act On Jobless Relief

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29 (AP) —Gov. William H. Vanderbilt announced last night that he will call a special session of the General Assembly, for a date before the middle of July, to extend the "emergency period" of the State unemployment relief law so Rhode Island cities and towns will be unhampered in relief financing.

The regular session of the Legislature this winter failed, through error, to declare specifically that the emergency period governing local relief expenditures should continue until June 30, 1940. Consequently the emergency period, and its contingent authorities, expire tomorrow night.

Floating of relief loans by Providence and East Providence was viewed as impossible unless a special legislative session repaired the law, and it was asserted that other municipalities would meet the same objection should they seek relief funds.

The Governor made his announcement from his summer home in Williamstown, Mass. Exact date of the special session will be decided in a couple of days, he said.

N. H. Set to Collect New Tobacco Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Machinery has been set up for the operation of New Hampshire's 15 per cent tobacco tax, which goes into effect Saturday, July 1, and is expected to yield $700,000 to $800,000 a year. During the operation of this tax, the State direct tax, that yielded $1,200,000 for the current year, will be eliminated and no other new State taxes imposed.

At 20 points throughout the State agents for the new Tobacco Tax Division of the State Tax Commission have set up temporary offices that will supply retailers with the necessary stamps.

Within a short time action is expected to be taken to determine the constitutionality of the tax, which is questioned in some circles.

Pardons

(Continued from Page 1)

three- to five-year sentence for armed robbery.

Patriarca, brought back from Miami, Fla., several weeks ago, was awaiting a new trial in Middlesex County Court today on a charge of automobile larceny. He is expected to testify to the special commission which will open public hearings the week of July 10. An offshoot of the pardons case was the indictment of former Representative Frank E. Ryan of Somerville on a charge of perjury before the special commission. Yesterday he was given 10 days to file special pleas; there will be no trial until September.

Needs Outlined

In its request for additional funds to continue the investigation and without which the public hearings might be curtailed the special commission said:

"The nature and extent of the subject matter under investigation are such that, in the opinion of the commission, further time is required for its work, since undue haste or premature publicity as to certain aspects of the situation might defeat the purposes for which the commission was created by the Legislature, and this commission will be unable to do further work unless additional funds are now appropriated for its expenses in the conduct of its duties."

The request for additional funds was filed by Representative George A. Parker (R) of Boston, Vice-Chairman, and Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, the Secretary. The commission was given $2,000 when it was created several weeks ago by a legislative order, although at that time it sought $10,000.

By a Staff Photographer

Kenneth Hooper **Beverly Giles**

A Pilgrim lad and lassie walking up the church path at Sudbury Tercentenary

Sudbury Plans Tercentenary; 4-Day Review of Colonial Life

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUDBURY, Mass.—The commissioners of Sudbury will meet in the Town Hall on Saturday evening to determine what persons may park their cattle on the Town Common.

That the discussion is taking place some 300 years after the controversy itself is no reflection on the slow grinding of political mills, but merely signifies that Sudbury is celebrating its tercentenary. The cattle controversy arises during "In the Days of 1650," Mrs. Leslie H. Barrett's one-act play which is part of the four-day celebration.

Famous in literature and history for its Wayside Inn even when the Ford car was an unknown ore deposit, Sudbury will experience no harsh grinding of gears to shift its scene and costumes back to the days of 1639. Indeed, the scene has already been set by Henry Ford, who has collected and preserved innumerable relics of Americana to maintain the atmosphere of the days when menfolk delved and womenfolks spun.

In Pilgrim Costume

Pilgrim costume and Pilgrim life will redescend upon Sudbury, beginning at 8:15 Saturday evening with two plays, "The Cakebread Mill," by Mrs. J. Sidney Stone, and the aforementioned "In the Days of 1650." Both plays are under the sponsorship of the Congregational Church.

On Sunday morning, the doors of First Church will open at 9:45 and a rolling of the drum will call citizens and visitors to worship at 10:15. A Puritan procession composed of the church choir and the descendants of original Sudbury settlers will march into the church, where the Rev. Mr. John Foglesong will read—but only excerpts—from one of Jonathan Edwards' sermons. A sermon by Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, will comprise the second part of the service. Amplifiers are going to carry the meeting to the Methodist Church, the Town Hall, and to outdoor audiences.

The Grange is providing basket lunches for the picnic on the surrounding grounds, after the service.

Town Hall again will be the center of activities on Sunday afternoon at 2:00 when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is scheduled to address a special Tercentenary meeting.

Governor Attends

On Monday evening the town will hold its tercentenary ball where old-fashioned dancing is to be strictly de rigueur. Jitterbugs need not attend. Dancing is under the supervision of Albert Haynes, descendant of a Sudbury founder and dancing master at the Wayside Inn.

The program will close on Tuesday with a Field Day, under the sponsorship of the Firemen's Association, featured by music from the First Corps Cadet Band, a bugle and drum competition, midway attractions, a supper provided by the ladies of the Methodist Church, and fireworks after dark.

On Sunday and Monday the Wayside Inn as well as a number of the old Sudbury houses will have the latchstring out for visitors on presentation of tickets which may be obtained without charge at the Goodnow Library and the First Parish Church.

Students to Visit Britain On Literary Pilgrimage

Literary pilgrimages with British Isles vacations will be made by 20 students of Boston University when they sail from New York tomorrow for eight weeks of study in England and Scotland in the fifth annual Boston University session in England. Dr. Everett L. Getchell of Natick, head of the English Department in the University's School of Education, will lead the group.

Morning lectures on English and Scottish history and literature will relate to the afternoon sightseeing trips. After spending a week each in the English Lake Country, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Leamington, and two weks in London, a group of the students will spend a week visting Holland, Belgium, and Paris.

Roosevelt Signs Bill for N. E. Flood Control Projects

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP) — The War Department civil functions appropriation bill, signed by President Roosevelt today, carried 26 New England projects among the $305,188,514 approved for non-military work.

The largest appropriation was one of $2,985,000 for flood control work at Franklin Falls, N. H., part of the much-disputed flood control work on the Connecticut River. Another appropriation allocated $1,326,000 for new work in Boston Harbor and still another set aside $1,128,000 for general flood control work in the Connecticut River basin at Chicopee, Mass.

Other projects were:

Flood control: Springfield, Mass., Connecticut River Basin, $659,000; West Springfield, Mass., $567,000; Hartford, Conn., $861,000; East Hartford, Conn., $500,000; Holyoke, Mass., $460,000; Knightville Reservoir, Mass., $700,000; Union Village Reservoir, Vt., $680,000; Surry Mountain Reservoir, N. H., $220,000; Birch Hill Reservation, Mass., $952,000; Riverhill Reservation, N. H., $1,300,000; Northampton, Mass., $276,000; Tully Reservoir, Mass., $310,000; Victory Reservoir, Vt., $100,000; Lower Naukeag Reservoir, Mass., $100,000.

Among the new rivers and harbor projects were: Plymouth Harbor, Mass., $190,000; Cape Cod Canal, Mass., $100,000; Fall River Harbor, Mass., $56,000; Providence River and Harbor, R. I., $574,000; Thames River, Conn., $645,000; Mystic River, Mass., $50,000; Westport River, Mass., $28,000; Connecticut River below Hartford, Conn., $75,000; Stamford Harbor, Conn., $344,000.

Massachusetts' WPA Historical Survey Praised

High commendation for the work of the WPA Historical Records Survey in Massachusetts from educators, newspapers, historical societies, libraries, and other organizations is contained in "A Report of Accomplishment," covering the work of this division of professional and service projects, just published.

The report shows that of 329 persons employed on the various research and inventory projects, 47 were business executives out of work, 37 were school teachers and the same number jobless secretary-typists, 36 were lawyers, 26 were newspapermen or advertising men, 17 had been office or production managers.

Fifty-two per cent of the survey's editors, essayists, archivists, lawyers, clerical and field workers are possessors of college, business, or law degrees, while another 8 per cent attended college one or more years. Nine hundred and seventy-six persons are supported by the efforts of the 329 employees. Sixty per cent of the personnel are between 20 and 40 years. Seventy-five per cent of the present employment have been on the project less than a year. Forty-four per cent of the average employment during the life of the project returned to private industry.

Fourteen volumes have been published by the survey in Massachusetts or are now ready for publication. They are: Index to Proclamations of Governors and other executive authorities in Massachusetts; Inventory of Essex County Archives; Description of the Manuscript Collections in the Massachusetts Diocesan Library (Episcopal) in Boston; Catalogue of Early American Portraits, owned in Massachusetts; Index to the Files of the Hampshire Gazette, Northampton, for 151 years; Inventories of town Archives of Avon, Bellingham, and Barre; Calendar to the Gen. Henry Knox Papers, in the Boston Public Library; and Guide to Manuscript Depositories in Massachusetts.

Some indication of the scope of the survey's researches may be found in the total of 40,000 laws, covering three centuries, which have been indexed for forthcoming volumes and also to give an historical background for both county and city and town governments.

In county inventories, approximately 60 per cent of the total volume of all county records in the Commonwealth have been inventoried, while city and town inventories cover about one fourth of the total volume of municipal records of the 355 cities and towns in Massachusetts. In addition, two volumes, covering 11 departments of the city of Boston, are nearing the publication stage, and two other volumes, covering 10 other departments, will be completed within a month.

Connecticut Plans to Resume Compulsory Testing of Autos

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 29—Compulsory testing of motor vehicles, which Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin halted soon after he took office, will be resumed in the near future. The Governor has requested Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicles Commissioner, and Col. Samuel H. Fisher, Chairman of the Highway Safety Commission, to draw up detailed plans for an "improved" inspection system.

For four years inspection has been in the hands of Commissioner Connor under a law which allowed him to collect 25 cents from the owner of each car tested and which gave him authority to suspend the registrations of cars that were not brought to the State testing lanes.

When Governor Baldwin started his campaign for office last fall one of his points of attack was the testing system. It was, he declared, a nuisance, and he indicated that it was of doubtful value as a safety measure. He advocated its abolition.

As Governor he had a chance to act. He refused to allocate State money to run the testing lanes.

When the Assembly adjourned the old law was still on the books, giving Commissioner Connor the authority but no money. Now, the Governor says, he will get the money. The lanes will be reopened. It is probable than an additional lane will be put in service and the hours will be changed so that inspections will be available after working hours. One of the frequent complaints against the old system was that the lanes closed at 5 p. m., leaving citizens who worked until that hour no time to reach the lanes.

The State has always made money on the lanes, and will continue to do so. It is estimated that the 25-cent fee will bring in $225,000 in a year, with two inspections for each car. The cost of operating the lanes is placed at $210,000.

* * *

Safer Bicycling

Hartford will try an experiment in promotion of safe bicycle riding. The City's Police Board has adopted a resolution under which names of boys and girls accused of carelessness in bicycle riding will be turned over to the city school authorities for discipline.

* * *

Sea Scouts' Reward

A reward for their work during the 1936 flood in rescuing numerous families from water-surrounded homes, the boys of Sea Scout Ship 66 of Wethersfield, have received a motorboat, large enough to take the whole troop on river trips, and fully equipped. The Wethersfield Rotary Club made the presentation.

* * *

Zoo to Be Closed

Decline in revenue from the sale of hunting licenses was given by the State Board of Fisheries and Game as the reason for closing its Shade Swamp Sanctuary wild life exhibit in Farmington. Over a period of years the department had built up an outdoor zoo, stocked with native animals and birds that attracted many visitors—deer, raccoons, foxes, skunks, ducks and pheasants. Now the Department will liberate those that can care for themselves and will find homes for the others.

for BAKED PORK CHOPS

Enjoy a new taste thrill by cooking the chops with MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste.* Made from fresh, juicy, sun-ripened California tomatoes—of which 6-oz. can contains 2 lbs. Economical because it's a concentrate. Rich in flavor. Low in cost. For above and 51 other appetizing, FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co.
99 Hudson St., New York City

MADONNA Tomato Paste

NEATEST TRICK In the Salad Bowl

● Three Diamonds Crabmeat and White Meat Tuna have that come-again appeal. They tickle the tongue . . . surprise the taste and thrill the guest. Serve a salad made of Three Diamonds Crabmeat or Three Diamonds White Meat Tuna and bask in the furore they create.

Write for Free Recipe Book to: Mitsubishi Co., 120 Broadway, New York.

THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT AND White-Meat TUNA

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

BEVERAGES

MILLBROOK CLUB Dry or Golden Ginger Ale, Orangeade, Lemon and Lime, Root Beer, Sarsaparilla, Grape, Strawberry

Buy Several of Each for Over the Holiday

Salmon and Peas —FOR THE FOURTH—

RED SALMON	Tall Tin	19¢
FINAST PEAS	2 No. 2 Tins	25¢
STANDARD PEAS	3 No. 2 Tins	23¢
RICHMOND PEAS	3 No. 2 Tins	33¢
"YOR" GARDEN PEAS	2 No. 2 Tins	29¢

STEAK SALMON
FINAST DEEP RED—STEAK-LIKE PIECES
No. 1 Tin 37¢ No. ½ Tin 21¢

PRUDENCE HASH 2 16 oz Tins 29¢
CORNED BEEF—REAL HOME—GENUINE

CHEF BOY-AR-DEE
SPAGHETTI and MEAT BALLS 2 16 oz Tins 23¢ COOKED SPAGHETTI 2 20 oz Tins 17¢

FOR BETTER TASTING SALADS INSIST ON FINAST BRAND

MAYONNAISE
8 oz Jar 10¢ Pt. Jar 19¢ Qt. Jar 35¢

UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM
4½ oz. Tin 21¢ 2 4¼ oz. Tins 25¢

BELLVIEW WHITE PURE PAPER NAPKINS Pkg. 5¢
ALSO SPICED HAM HORMEL SPAM 12 oz Tin 27¢
PRICE FOR CONTENTS MOXIE 2 Lge. Bots. 25¢
CAMPFIRE—DELICIOUS MARSHMALLOWS 1 lb Box 17¢
FINAST—12 Rolls 29¢ CANDY WAFERS 2 Rolls 5¢
N. B. C.'s QUALITY PACK PRIDE ASSORTMENT 1 Lb. Pkg. 23¢
N. B. C.—SLIGHTLY SALTED SALTINA BISCUIT 1 Lb. Pkg. 21¢
N. B. C.—BULK SPECIAL MACAROON CHIPS Lb. 17¢

100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA - - - GOVERNMENT TAX INCLUDED

PENN-RAD MOTOR OIL 8 QT. TIN 99¢

Fresh FRUITS *and* VEGETABLES

CANTALOUPES	Jumbo Size	Each 10¢
HONEYDEW MELONS		Each 25¢
SUNKIST LEMONS	Large Size	Doz. 29¢
FLORIDA ORANGES		Doz. 29¢
GREEN BEANS		2 lbs. 17¢
LETTUCE	Native Iceberg	2 Heads 15¢
TOMATOES	Fancy Red Ripe	2 Lbs. 19¢

CUT-RITE WAX PAPER		40 Ft Roll 5¢
BELMONT SALAD DRESSING		Qt. Jar 27¢
CHARMS	CANDY TABLETS	3 Pkgs. 10¢
MILD CHEESE	AGED	Lb. 21¢
SANDWICH	SNACKS—SLICED DILLS	Pt. Bot. 10¢
CRAB MEAT	CHATKA	No. ½ Tin 23¢
TUNA FISH	LIGHT MEAT	2 No. ½ Tins 29¢
PETER PAN PINK SALMON		Tall Tin 12¢
BISQUICK	IDEAL FOR SHORTCAKES	2½ Lb. Pkg. 28¢
CORN FLAKES	WHITE SPRAY	Pkg. 5¢
RICE PUFFS	WHITE SPRAY	Pkg. 5¢
WHEAT PUFFS	WHITE SPRAY	Pkg. 5¢

Cronins Preparing for Powerful New York Yankees—Yachting Progress

Red Sox in Warm-Up Series With Philadelphia Club

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As a preliminary to the week-end series with the record-breaking Yankees, the Red Sox today and tomorrow were tangled with Connie Mack's sixth-place Philadelphia Athletics at Fenway Park. Only three games in front of the Cleveland Indians in the American League race, Joe Cronin is particularly anxious to open that gap wider before the world champs come here on Saturday.

Boston's chances of giving the Yankees an interesting tussle have faded considerably since the forced layoff of Jimmy Foxx. Take the war club of Double X out of the batting order and the Sox are several points less potent at the plate. In an attempt to out-slug the champs, Cronin needs every available bat. However, if Foxxie makes a quick recovery he may be available for the Sunday doubleheader.

Tabor Is Ready

When the manager arrived in the Hub last night, he announced that Jim Tabor's suspension had been lifted, but that Berger would continue at third base for today, at least. The plays of Boze was outstanding in the Washington series which ended yesterday with a postponement. Tabor will probably be back at the far turn by Saturday, however, to step up the offense. Berger is not a good hitter. When the opposition curves them, Boze just swings.

Until the Yankees crushed the A's under an avalanche of home runs at Shibe Park yesterday, the Mackmen had won seven out of 11 and climbed over Washington in the standing. Connie has been getting fair pitching, with Caster and Potter setting the pace. Bob Johnson, after his annual slow beginning, recently loomed among the leading batters. Seven games this morning separted the A's from fifth place, occupied by the Tigers, but there may be time for the Shibe outfit to break down this wall in the second half of the campaign.

Yankee Records

That Yankee exhibtion at Philadelphia must have broken the hearts of those who yearn for the days before the lively ball. Eight homers for the champs in the first game of a double-header—a new major league record. Thirteen four-baggers in both contests for another standard. A total of 53 bases on 27 hits in the opener shattered an American League mark. Three men in the Yankee order made four hits—Rolfe, Selkirk and Dahlgren. And over-shadowed by this sensational pounding was the seven-hit pitching of Monte Pearson and the three-hit shutout by Lefty Gomez.

Incidentally, some fan with a sense of humor suggests a possible solution to the Yankee monopoly—play all games at night. In their first and only arclight appearance, the McCarthys recently dropped a 3-2 decision to the Athletics.

Giants Move Up

The possibility of another all-New York World Series was increased yesterday when the Giants ran their winning streak to five games and leaped over the Cardinals in the National League standing. The New Yorkers, in second position as a result of taking the Phillies into camp, were only four games off the Cincinnati pace. And as Casey Stengel says, if Terry would win with Chiozza at shortstop, wait until he gets his regular club back on the field!

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Caught between the bases . . . A former team mate, Gene Moore, wrecked the Bees in the final of the Dodger series . . . The Texan made two hits, drove in two runs, scored two himself and stole a base in that 6-1 Brooklyn triumph . . . And he came off the bench to do it . . . Johnny Cooney, Bee center fielder, was on the road to a big league defensive record until Stengel took him out for Maxie West late in yesterday's game . . . Johnny had three assists . . . The mark for a single game is five, set by Gore of the New York Nationals in 1888 . . . Many players have made four . . . Eddie Miller has hit .550 in the last four Bee contests . . . This spurt lifted his average to .267, the highest point since the first week in May . . . Each time Eddie has slumped, he has come back stronger than before.

Bees

June 28

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Almada cf	5	0	1	2	3	0	0
Lavagetto 3b	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lary 3b	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
Parks rf	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Camilli 1b	4	1	1	1	11	0	0
Phelps c	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Moore lf	3	2	2	2	1	0	0
Hudson ss	4	0	2	3	2	5	0
Coscarart 2b	4	1	1	1	5	5	0
Hamlin p	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	12	13	27	12	1
BOSTON							
Garms rf	4	1	2	3	3	0	1
Cooney cf	2	0	0	0	3	3	0
*Simmons lf	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	12	0	0
West lf, cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	3	0	0	0	4	2	0
Huber 2b	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Majeski 3b	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Miller ss	4	0	2	2	1	5	0
Andrews c	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
Errickson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
†Outlaw	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	1	7	8	27	15	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	6—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

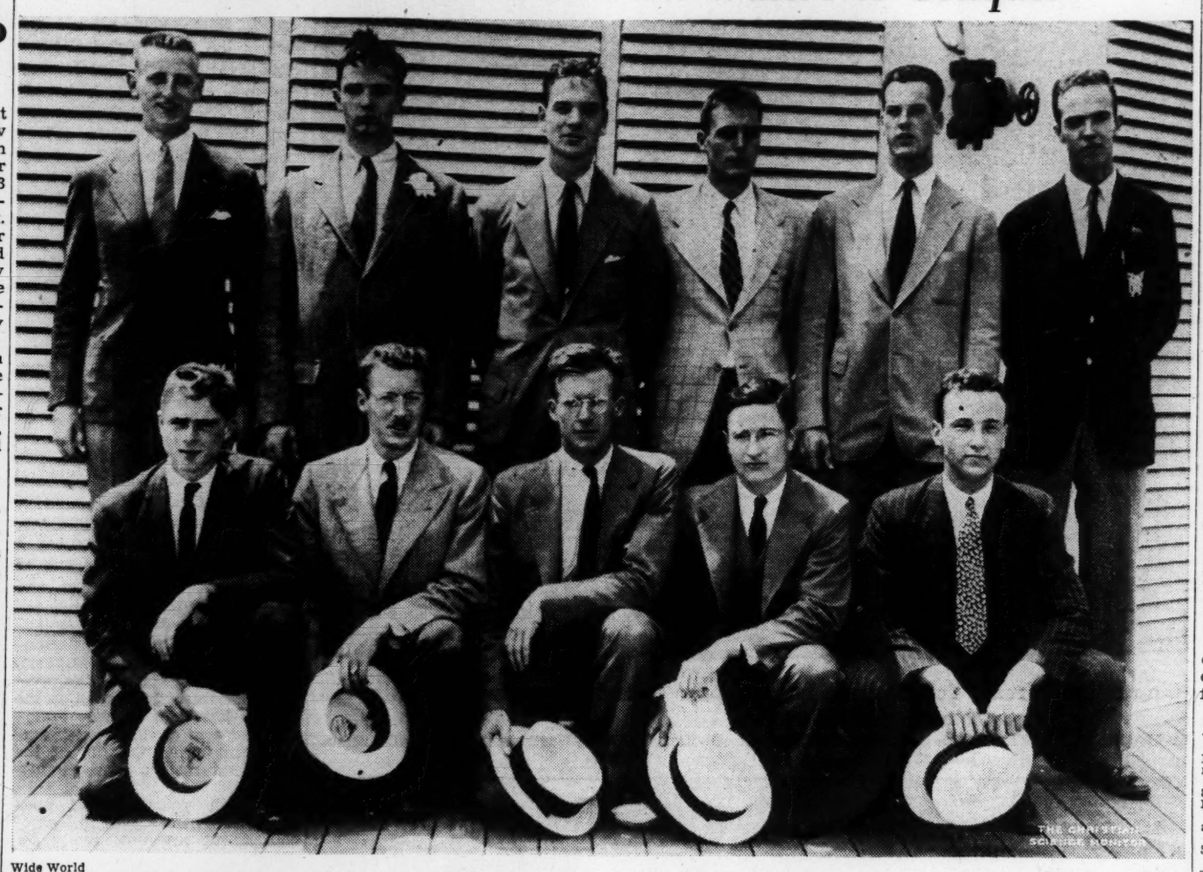
*Batted for Cooney in sixth. †Batted for Earley in eighth.

Runs batted in, Moore 2, Hudson 2, Coscarart, Hamlin, Hassett. Two-base hits, Garms, Almada. Stolen base, Moore. Left on base, Brooklyn 6, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Errickson 2, by Hamlin, by Earley. Struck out, by Hamlin, by Errickson, by Earley, by Frankhouse. Double plays, Cuccinello, Miller and Hassett; Hudson, Coscarart and Camilli. Wild pitches, Errickson, Earley. Passed ball, Andrews. Hits, off Errickson, 7 in 3 2-3 innings; off Earley, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Frankhouse, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Errickson. Time 2h. 10m. Umpires, Reardon, Dunn and Pinelli. Attendance, 2,745.

Tarzan Brown Wins

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29 (AP)—Ellison Myer "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, R. I., won his eighth race in nine starts last night in capturing the 10-mile event which was run over Cranston streets and roads under the auspices of the Cranston Young Men's Republican Club. Brown covered the course in 50m. 15s., and Leslie Pawson, the Pawtucket alderman, was second in 50m. 17s.

Crimson Oarsmen Seek New Waters to Conquer



Wide World

NEW YORK CITY—The Harvard crew which will compete in the Henley Regatta is pictured aboard the French liner Normandie. Left to right: (front row) G. H. Shortlidge, R. C. Ninde, J. R. Richards, R. P. Brown, C. P. Wagner; (back row) W. B. Pirnie, Jr., W. N. Kernan, Sherman Gray, J. G. Wilson, Robinson Stevens, and George Hurd.

Swedish Teams To Perform In Worcester Hall

Sweden's Olympic team, composed of 20 girl gymnasts from the Sofia Folk School of Stockholm, Sweden, (similar to our Public Junior High School) will perform at the Worcester Memorial Auditorium tomorrow evening at 8:30 p. m. This group of 14-year-old girls will represent the modern Swedish School Gymnastics at the Olympic Games.

In the 1936 Olympics, under direction of Mrs. Maja Carlquist, they attracted attention for their timing and rhythm in the performance of the typical mass drills practiced in Sweden.

Twenty-four Swedish "FKUM" men's gymnasts (similar to our YMCA) will also perform on that evening. This particular group is under the direction of Mr. Sixteen Anderson.

Both troops will return to Sweden to take part in the Lingiad, world gymnastic festival of 6,000 athletes to honor Per Henik Ling, (founder of modern gymnastics). In Worcester the combined teams will represent a revolutionary system of rhythmic and relaxed dance-gymnastics, said to require scarcely any effort at all.

Count Folke Bernadotte, Commissioner General at the New York World's Fair viewed their performance last Saturday, which was given before 100,000 Swedish-Americans.

Conacher Back To Maple Leafs

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League announced yesterday the club would not renew its option on Charley Conacher, 29-year-old right winger. Conacher went to Detroit last year from the Toronto Maple Leafs on a three-year option and purchase plan.

Conn Smythe, Toronto manager, said Conacher automatically would revert to the Leafs. He hinted several other teams were interested in acquiring him.

The N. H. L.'s Board of Governors vetoed a list of changes proposed by the International-American League in the five-year working agreement between the two circuits, which still has two years to run. A committee composed of N. H. L. President Frank Calder, Smythe and Art Ross of Boston was appointed to continue discussions with International-American delegates.

Capt. George Caulfield

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Capt. George Caulfield, tennis coach of Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, British Davis Cup star, passed on yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Youngsters Steal Longwood Show

Although their older "brothers" possess more local and even national color, the youngsters, both girls and boys, under the age of 15 are attracting more spectator interest among the fairly large family gathering in the current State open junior tournament now under way at the Longwood Cricket Club.

For instance, there's a little tyke not quite four feet tall and only 10 years old who has already worked his way to the quarter-finals in the 15 years-and-under tournament. Today he met the defending champion, Blair Hawley of New York City who is just within the age limit; but that didn't phase Billy Turner of Narragansett Pier, who defeated David Emerson, five years his elder, yesterday, 6—3, 8—6.

Nap for Billy?

Billy had quite a gathering as he struggled through that long and weary second set. Appropriate descriptive phrase heard: "Looks as though it's time for little Billy's nap," as the seemingly endless rallies continued.

For youngsters like Billy, this open tournament is the year's pinnacle of happiness. Their story is similar to Billy's: Held a racket at three, hit balls against the barn or garage at five, pestered Dad for a new racket at eight, and entered such tournaments as this when nine. Billy has been more fortunate than most of his contemporaries, though, for his father has been an encouraging backer. Mr. Turner and son last year entered the national Father and Son doubles tournament at Longwood, and this year plan to re-enter.

Norma Meister, Sharon, seeded No. 1, entered the finals of the girls' singles today, meeting Peggy Howe of Weston. . . . Semi-finalists in the boys' singles are William Davis, Natick, Arthur Prochaska, Hartford, Alber Everts, Newton Center, and Raymond Nasher, Jamaica Plain.

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Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River continues to play top-notch golf. Yesterday she teamed with Bill Carr of Commonwealth to tie Mr. and Mrs. F. Dowling of Wilbraham for low gross honors in the annual mixed foursome tournament at Commonwealth. The two teams scored 72's. The net prize went to Carren Jarboe and Mrs. James Arnold of Wildwood with 76-62. Mrs. Beard has finished at the top in four other competitions this spring—with her husband in the State mixed foursomes, with Johnny Thoren of Woodland in the lady-pro event and all by herself in the women's State and Eastern championships.

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Invitations will be extended to Tarzan Brown, Leslie Pawson, Johnny Kelley, and Andrew Zamparelli to compete in a special 10-mile scratch race at Caledonian Grove, Aug. 5, according to an announcement from the Boston Caledonian Club. The club hopes to break the American record of 52m 32.4s held by Fred Faller of Roslindale. Ironical to note, however, is the fact that even though the mark should fall at the Grove, it would not be accepted because the track there measures only 220 yards, instead of a quarter-mile.

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Because of the absence of Helen Johnson, star pitcher for the Boston Olympets, Florence Boudreau of Needham will take over the mound duties for the locals when they meet the Connecticut Yankee Girls of New Haven at the Garden tonight. Although Florence has played regularly in the line-up in the outfield, this will mark her first appearance as a pitcher. In the preliminary game, the Gardenias entertain the Rohobarth Milkmaids from Rhode Island. The New Haven girls, incidentally, are undefeated in four starts this year, and their top hurler, Ella Lyon owns a string of 12 straight wins in the Blackstone Valley League. Ella is one of the outstanding girl softball pitchers in New England.

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Marshfield's annual open tournament for the trophy donated by Art Ross of the Bruins begins tomorrow and continues through Sunday. Only first rounds, however, will count for the trophy. Ted Bishop of Woodland, whose 70 last year took gross honors, will be defending his championship. In this tournament, incidentally, no golfer has been able to repeat. Since 1932, when the affair began, there have been seven different winners. Besides the regular medal play event, there will be a special tourney Sunday for gross and net prizes, in addition to an independent prize of $50 in merchandizing which goes to any entrant scoring 68 or under. Par is 70, the distance is 6,365 yards, and the course is open for practice today.

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Harvard's oarsmen, now enroute to England for the British Henley, seek to emulate the feat of the victorious Harvard crew of 1914, captained by the present Massachusetts Governor, Leverett Saltonstall. The 1914 eight won the Grand Challenge Cup. This Harvard crew recently ended its regular season by defeating the Yale varsity and over the Thames River, (Conn.) four-mile course.

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It will be a colorful field competing in a colorful tourney when some of the nation's ranking stars meet at North Conway, N. H., next Wednesday for the Eastern Slope tournament. The gold racket trophy up for competition, which must be won three times for permanent possession, is now being manufactured but will be ready in time for the opening of the tournament.

Nelson Equals Mark

WORCESTER, Mass., June 29 (AP)—Byron Nelson, national open golf champion, equalled a 17-year-old course record as he and Willie Ogg of Worcester defeated Jug McSpaden, Winchester, and Art Gusa, home club pro, 2 and 1, in an exhibition match at the Tatnuck Country Club here yesterday.

Nelson shot a 34-33—67, losing a chance for a new record on the tenth when his tee shot carried into a pond.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M. LADIES' DAY

RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA

Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

James E. Sullivan Memorial Award presented to W. Lawson Little for 1935 victories in British and American amateur golf championships.

Tiller Talk

A new earth inductor compass, applicable for the first time to yachts, has been recently announced by the Washington Institute of Technology, Washington, D. C.

Direction indicating instruments employing the principle of a coil rotating in the earth's magnetic field have been known since 1921, and in fact, have been used fairly extensively by some of the pioneering trans-Atlantic flyers.

The main fault of the compass for usage for boats was that rough water so disturbed the compass that it gave inaccurate indications. Developments by the Washington Institute have corrected rough water handicaps, it is believed, so that the compass shows the true course of the boat.

The new compass cannot spin, precess, rotate or waver, and requires setting only as the yacht makes across the lines of magnetic variation on the surface of the earth, these lines being 300 miles apart.

A remote course setter and "left-right" needle type indicator are used, mounted on the instrument panel of the boat, and duplicate indicators can be installed at other points.

The compass is being manufactured by the Air-Track Manufacturing Corporation, Washington, D. C.

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This year's national interscholastic yacht racing championships for the Clifford D. Mallory trophy reached the final round of three races yesterday, and today continued the very close series off the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion.

Three crews to qualify in division A were Cheshire, Loomis and Hotchkiss, while division B qualifiers were Belmont Hill, St. George and St. Paul.

As yet, the series has not witnessed any particularly clever racing ability by any one skipper, but with the six best competing in the final series, the skipper and crew for 1939 will undoubtedly emerge.

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The Mallory Trophy is a model of an Atlantic Class knockabout presented in 1930 by Mallory of the New York Yacht Club. Competition was held for two years at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club (scene of this year's national juniors), Greenwich, Conn., in Atlantic Class boats. For the six years following, the Beverly Yacht Club at Marion in conjunction with Tabor Academy sponsored the event. Last year the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club of Port Washington, L. I., acted as hosts.

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Mallory has long been interested in young people in yacht racing. This year, at the national juniors, Mallory, who is honorary president of the Union, will present a "shipshape prize" to the crew which has proved themselves the most "shipshape" throughout the series. After each race the yachts will be inspected, and at the conclusion of the series Mallory will present a prize to each member of the "shipshape" crew scored on a point system.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

A nip and tuck battle between Sohier Welch's new Evanthia and John Lawrence's Moose in the Thirty Square Meter Class featured yesterday's second mid-week function of the Corinthian Yacht Club at the 'Head. . . . A fleet of 41 yachts participated . . . Caleb Loring led four other M-B class knockabouts . . . Other winners: Clark Shepard in the Sophomores, Albert Clay in the T Class, John Lynch in the Town Class, and Brutal Beast winners, Frank Scully, Donald Hill, Robert Healey and Richard Coulson.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Perfect sailing weather of the weather rail variety punctuated the annual Arthur Mintie Moonlight Race of the Squantum Yacht Club last night . . . Although the yachts were sent on a long course after the 8 o'clock start, the racers were unable to obtain full benefit of the bright moon as they finished the race in fast time shortly after sundown.

Herbie Allbright, veteran winner, with his Osseo, took first honors in the Indian Class with 15 rivals trailing; Kenny Glazebrook scored a handy victory with his Rum Dum in the Yankee Dory Class; Charlie Sterling continued his Squantum monopoly in the Hustlers; and Jimmy Wills' South Shore junior aspirations rose another notch in club favor by another victory in the Snipe Class.

W. A. D.

Swampscott Yacht Club Continues Racing Strides

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Inaugurating a yacht club and nursing it along as economically as possible—especially in these times—is a very difficult problem. Yet, in 1929, a group of sail-minded individuals around Swampscott got together and took up a collection that finally materialized into the buying of an old fishing shack, remodeling it later into what is now called, the Swampscott Yacht Club.

Today, this youthful organization is a monument of yearly progress, and this season is no exception in its development.

Initiative by guiding members of the club, especially some of the juniors, has been responsible for Swampscott's rise in the past, and this year this same initiative is shown staring form its racing schedule in bold print.

Swampscott's Regatta Committee, besides presenting trophies for regular season races, commodore trophies and the like, has asked merchants of the North Shore town to donate special trophies for one race. Thus, besides regular yacht club trophies, Swampscott's racers have seven extra trophies to shoot at this summer.

Swampscott Yacht Club gained local prominence as a bona fide yachting organization when its junior crew, skippered by C. Barber Dunwoody, won the North Shore junior yacht racing championship in the first year the club sponsored a crew. Since that time, other clubs along Boston's highways have watched with interest Swampscott's growth.

The popularity of its racing class spread to the South Shore where the Squantum Yacht Club was the first club outside of Swampscott to popularize the class known as the Yankee Dories. The dory type of boat has long been popular with North Shore sailors, and the Swampscott club picked up the 18-foot modern version of dory. Contrary to most of the old dories which were open, the Yankees have a short deck. Around 20 boats are now registered under the spangles of the North Shore club, while five are racing at Squantum.

Inter-club rivalry was introduced between the two clubs three years ago, when twice each year on a home-and-home basis, Swampscott dories and Squantum dories race together. This is the only meeting of the dories with the exception of Marblehead Race Week. So far in the competition between the two clubs, Swampscott has far outsailed the South Shore dory men.

The first series of Swampscott's racing schedule was won by last year's champion, Barber Dunwoody, in his new dory, Jancy, which was built by Sam and Bill Brown of Marblehead.

Other new additions and transfers this season are: Nancy Dunwoody sailing her brother's champion boat, Nanet; Dick Hatfield with Gleam II, the first Gleam being destroyed in the hurricane last fall; John S. McKenney's new Hoya, built by Chaisson; Gene Grover, Jr.'s, Kemak, formerly Popeye and 1937 champion, and Martin Sylvester's Nancylee, owned last year by Bill Bergin and called Nancy.

English Cricket

LONDON, June 29 (CP)—Close of play scores in English first class cricket matches started yesterday follow:

M. C. C. 269 for seven wickets, declared (Edrlih 91, Wilkinson 60); Oxford University 58 for two wickets; at Lord's.

Surrey 276 (Mobey 75, Whittaker 65, Berry 51); Cambridge University eight runs for no wickets; at the oval.

Sussex 258 (Bartlett 93, John Langridge 85, Copson six wickets for 64 runs); Derbyshire 24 for no wickets; at Derby.

Kent 97 for three wickets; vs. Leicester; at Tunbridge Wells.

Worcestershire 310 (Palmer 110, Gibbons 53); vs. Nottinghamshire; at Nottingham.

Essex 181 (Boyes six for 45); vs. Hampshire; at Southampton.

Lancashire 249 (Phillipson 61, Farrimond 50, Judge four for 73); Clamorgan 31 for no wickets; at Cardiff.

Yorkshire 176 (Goddard six for 61); Gloucestershire 71 for one wicket; at Bristol.

West Indies 369 (Weekes 123, Williams 78); Norfolk eight for no wickets; at Norwich.

Three Majors

BERKELEY, Calif.—Six University of California men have won letters in three major sports. They are John G. Sutton, '85; Fred C. Turner, '87; Clinton R. "Brick" Morse, '96; Warren W. Smith, '12; O. C. Majors, '21; and Dave Meek, '35.

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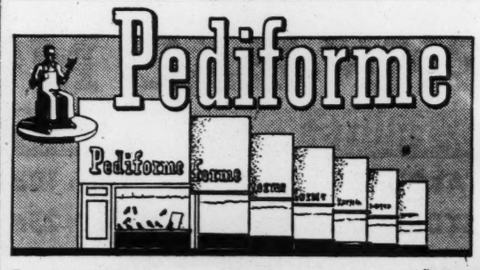

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Portland, Ore., and Yugoslavian Tennis Stars Enter Wimbledon Round of Sixteen

Elwood Cooke Measures Ireland's Ace, 3 to 0

Today at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England, June 29 (AP)—Stocky little Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., entered the fourth round of the all-England tennis championships today when he hammered six-foot four-inch G. Lyttleton Rogers of Ireland into submission, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

Rogers was difficult only in the first set, when his service was working. After that Cooke took him apart with hard-hit placements and masked passing shots.

Cooke, who is seeded sixth, was joined in the round of 16 by Ferenc Puncec, Yugoslavian Davis Cup star. The fourth-seeded Balkan whipped Don MacPhail of Great Britain, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Franz Kukuljevic, Puncec's countryman and conquerer yesterday of Don McNeill, also scored in straight sets. He beat W. C. Choy of China, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4. Veteran Jacques Brugnon of France gained a 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4 verdict over another long-term internationalist, Giorgio de Stefani of Italy .

England's H. W. (Bunny) Austin, favorite and seeded No. 1, entered the last 16 when J. Drobny of Bohemia and Moravia withdrew after Bunny had won the first two sets, 7—5, 9—7. Drobny injured his shoulder and was forced to default.

Meanwhile top-seeded Alice Marble of San Francisco and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., started defense of their women's doubles championship by defeating an English combine of Mrs. V. Burr and Mrs. E. S. Law, 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Singles (Third Round)

Elwood Cooke, Portland Ore., defeated G Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.
Ferenc Puncec, Yugoslavia, defeated Don MacPhail, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.
Franz Kukuljevic, Yugoslavia, defeated W. C Choy, China, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.
Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated Giorgio de Stefani, Italy, 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4.
Bobby Riggs, Chicago, defeated Camille E. Malfroy, New Zealand, 8—6, 11—9, 6—2.
Eugene Smith, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Franz Cejnar, Bohemia and Moravia, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 1—6, 6—1.

Women's Doubles

Mrs. S. H. Hammersley and Kay Stammers, Great Britain, defeated Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, and Mrs. Rene Mathieu, France, 6—3, 6—1.
Mrs. D. R. Little and Mrs. D. F. Cartwright, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Mrs. Sylvia Henrotin, France, 7—5, 6—2.

'E. Smith, U. S. A.' Surprises

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 29 (AP)—Gene Smith, an amiable Berkeley (Calif.) High School English teacher who came over here to look at cathedrals, blasted Germany's gigantic Roderich Menzel, the seventh-ranking player in the world, right off Wimbledon's slippery turf in one of the biggest upsets of this international tennis season.

Entered somewhat obscurely as "E. Smith, U. S. A.," the Californian produced a magnificent, kicking service which had the German jumping and fanning the air all afternoon. Smith won by 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, to go into the third round, and his victory almost made up for the surprise defeat of Don McNeill of Oklahoma City.

McNeill Skids

Recent winner of the French championship and seeded third largely on the strength of that, McNeill skidded all over the rain-soaked center court against Franz Kukuljevic of Yugoslavia and finally slipped right out of the tournament. The scores were 6—4, 7—5, 6—1.

Smith isn't even ranked in the United States. He spends most of the year telling students at Piedmont (Calif.) High School why Hamlet killed the king, and the rest of the time he does graduate work at the University of California and travels.

"That's actually what I'm doing over here now," said the beaming Westerner last night. "I just came over to look at old buildings and I just happened to be playing well today."

Just the same, "E. Smith U. S. A.," was giving lessons to Menzel out there yesterday afternoon and those who remember that he beat Australia's Adrian Quist in a Pacific Coast tournament last year expect him to beat a few more before he's through.

Another Californian, willowy Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, scored an upset by defeating Mrs. Ronald Ellis, 6—3, 7—5. Gracyn had her superb drop shot working to perfection and she left Mrs. Ellis, who as Anita Lizana won the United States title in 1937, stranded in the back court in almost every rally.

Two other Americans went down, however, in a day marked by a squalling wind and sudden showers. Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, Britain's 32-year-old veteran who is seeded No. 1, eliminated Owen Anderson of Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4, and Mrs. D. L. Little, the former Dorothy Round, beat Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., 6—3, 6—0.

That leaves Bobby Riggs of Chicago seeded second, and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., ranked sixth, with Smith in men's singles, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., who beat Mrs. S. P. Hammersley, 6—2, 6—3, and Miss Wheeler with Alice Marble and Helen Jacobs in women's singles. The latter two won their third-round brackets the day before.

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Tries Long Swim

COPENHAGEN, June 29 (AP)—Jenny Kammersgaard, 18-year-old Danish girl who last year swam the Baltic from Denmark to Germany, today began an attempt to swim the Kattegat from Korsor to Grenaa, about 83 miles. By noon (6 a. m., E. S. T.) she had covered 15 miles.

Kenyon Airmen Win

GAMBIER, Ohio, June 29 (AP)—Kenyon College won the fifth annual national intercollegiate air meet yesterday by a five-point margin over its nearest competitor, the University of Minnesota.

Kenyon pilots piled up a total of 24 points, garnered chiefly by the flying of Robert Legg of Geneva, N. Y., who took first places in bomb dropping, paper straffing and spot landing events.

Other scores were: Minnesota 9, Akron 8, Michigan 2, and Detroit 1. Purdue, Duke, University of California and Amherst failed to score.

Jenetta Beats Vim

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 29 (AP)—After a duel for the last three miles, Sir W. Burton's Jenetta beat Harold S. Vanderbilt's American-owned Vim by two seconds in a 27-mile race at the Plymouth regatta today.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	13	.787
Boston	33	23	.589
Cleveland	33	29	.532
Detroit	33	30	.524
Chicago	30	28	.517
Philadelphia	25	37	.403
Washington	24	40	.375
St. Louis	17	43	.283

Results June 28
New York 23, Philadelphia 2.
New York 10, Philadelphia 0.
Other games postponed.

Handicap Helps Estrella

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 29 (AP)—Edward Bradford, Jr.'s, 43-foot yawl Estrella won the 461-mile New London-Annapolis race with a corrected time of 66h. 6m. 30s., officials announced yesterday.

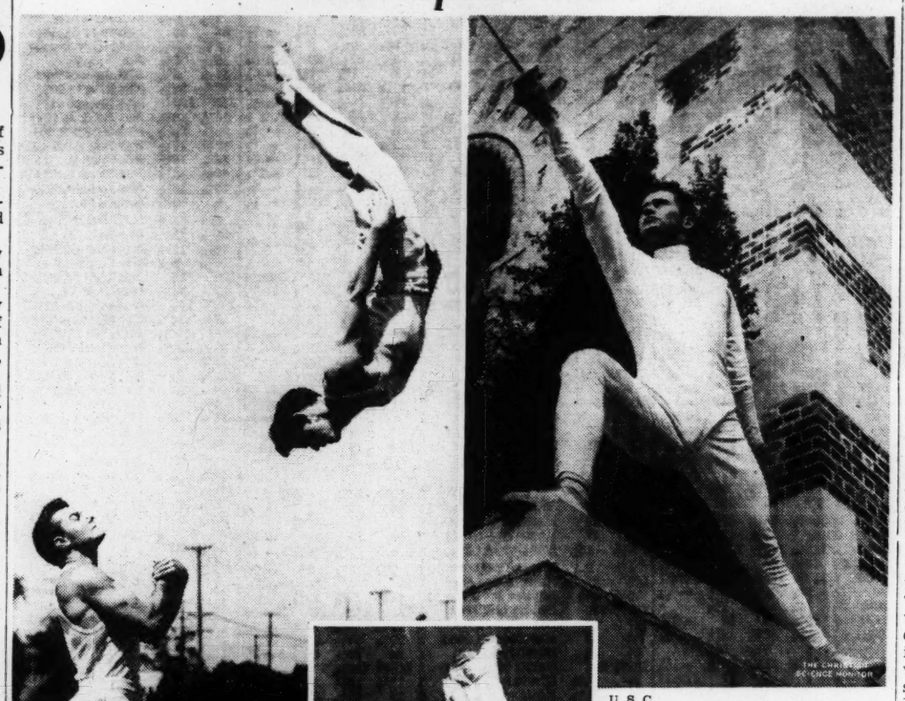
The Estrella crossed the finish line at 10:28 p. m. Tuesday, sixth of 14 starters. Her elapsed time was 78h. 18m. 11s. Only seven minutes 33 seconds behind on corrected time was H. B. Noble's 53-foot cutter Silvana.

Corrected times for other finishers were:

3. Java Head, S. R. Jackson, Great Neck, N. Y.; 67h., 8m., 43s.
4. Souvenir, J. H. White, Jr., Atlantic City, N. J.; 67h., 25m., 36s.
5. Mandoo II, D. Spencer Berger, New Haven, Conn.; 68h. 16m., 24s.
6. Escapade, H. G. Fownes, Stamford, Conn.; 69h., 21m., 41s.
7. Stormy Weather, William Labrot, Annapolis; 70h., 21m., 57s.
8. Vamarie, Naval Academy; (scratch boat).
9. Starlight, Richard Ritchie, New York; 72h., 37m., 49s.
10. Whistle Wing, Hastings Harcourt, Royalston, Mass.; 73h., 43m., 19s.
11. Egret, C. Porter Schutt, Wilmington, Del.; 77h. 40m., 9s.
12. Elda, Donald H. Patterson, Baltimore; 80h., 30m., 15s.

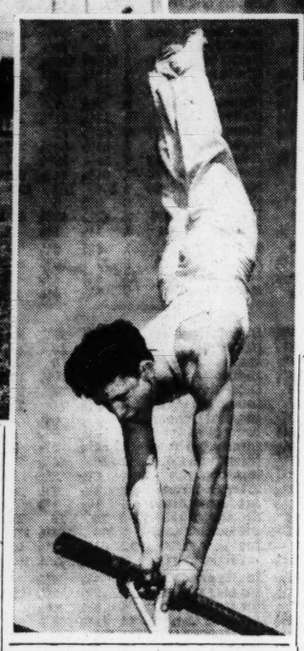
Two others whose times had not been figured were the Neap Tide, James S. Eyre, Northport, N. Y., and the Seahorse, George H. Swift, Boston.

Minor Sports Stars



U. S. C.

Upper left—Two of University of Southern California's Pacific Coast championship gymnastic team. Ran Hall (on ground) and Jimmy Roberts. Both placed high in recent National collegiates at Chicago. Upper right—U. S. C. fencer, DeLoss McGraw, who recently won for the second time the three-weapon championship of the West. Center—Jimmy Roberts, 1939 all-round gym champion of Pacific Coast Conference.



Hayes Puts Out Champion Burke In College Golf

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 29 (AP)—Two kings of college golf were shaken off their thrones yesterday, but the joint downfall was scarcely noticed as Neil Croonquist of Minnesota took the Wakonda Club course to a cleaning here with a sensational 69, three strokes under par.

Croonquist, who tips the scales on the light side of 150 pounds, blasted Billy Cordingley of Harvard out of the running with a 4 and 2 second-round victory in the national collegiate tournament here.

Five Under Par

Among other things, Croonquist toured the first nine in 31 strokes, five under par and a competitive record for the course.

Cordingley, a Des Moines native, had the dubious distinction of losing by the sizeable 4 and 2 margin after shooting a one-under par 35 on the first nine and a 70 for the full 18.

The boys played out the second round even though the match ended on the 16th green.

Meanwhile both Sid Richardson of Northwestern, the tournament medalist, and John P. Burke of Georgetown, the defending champion, were eliminated in a day of rain and upsets.

Richardson Out

Richardson, whose 144 led the qualifying field by three strokes, was defeated by Art Floberg of Beloit, 5 and 3, in a first round battle. Burke, title winner at Louisville last year, was eliminated, 2 and 1, by John Hayes of Marquette in the second round.

All three qualifiers from the Northwestern team, which won the Big Ten title this year, were put out of the running.

Play was halted for more than an hour in mid-afternoon when a heavy rain, totaling 1.24 inches, soaked the course and drove the players to the clubhouse.

Six From Midwest

Six of the 16 players in today's third-round battles represent Midwest schools. The South has five still in the running, the Far West three and the East and Southwest one each.

Floberg was the day's thrill provider. Besides defeating Richardson, he also eliminated Robert Babbish of Detroit, the Western amateur champion and a semifinalist last year, 2 and 1, in the second round.

Bert McDowell of Louisiana State is the only 1938 semifinalist left in the running. Lewis Oehmig of Virginia, the other semifinalist last year, lost to Merle Getten of Minnesota, 2 up.

Warren Berl of Stanford continued to fly over the course, his 72-hole record being one over fours. He shot a 70 yesterday against Charles Evans of Ohio State, who carded the same amount to force the match to the 19th green where Berl's par four was the winner.

In the second round, the Westerner was even fours to the 17th green where he nailed down a 2-to-1 triumph over Ed Meister of Yale.

Vic Johnson of Oklahoma outlasted Trumbull Richard of Princeton to win, one up on 22 holes in the longest match of the day.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

In the Beehive Clubhouse

It was the day following the historic 23-inning battle between Boston and Brooklyn. The Bees, still visibly worn from their lengthy ordeal, were sitting around in the Hive clubhouse, waiting for the continuation of the series. Lopez was pouring oil on a glove Milt Shoffner came out of the shower room and pulled on a dry shirt. Buddy Hassett opened a bundle of new socks and put on a pair. Casey Stengel, his chair tilted back against a locker, took a sandwich and bottle of milk from the bat boy

"Look at poor old Al," said the manager of the Bees, pointing to Lopez. "I think I'll give him a vacation today."

The veteran catcher laughed and poured more oil into the pocket of his glove.

Close to Ground

"I guess a few more of the boys wouldn't mind having today off," Stengel went on, taking a bite of the sandwich. "Most of them were pretty close to the ground by the twenty-third inning yesterday. And we should have won it in the thirteenth. As long as I've been around, I never saw a ball player trip over third base and lose a game in the big leagues before yesterday. What a time for it to happen!"

Otto Huber, who could have scored the deciding run the day before had he not stumbled rounding third base, picked up his glove and went out of the clubhouse. Being down at the other end of the room, he had not heard what the manager was saying.

"That fellow's a pretty good ball player," continued Casey. "He looked all right when we had him in there before. He'll probably never fall down again as long as he plays ball. He says his legs just gave up when he was coming around the bases. But I can't understand that happening to a 22-year-old boy."

Credit to Baseball

Cookie Lavagetto and Fred Fitzsimmons of the Dodgers came in and went into a huddle with Tony Cuccinello. It seems Cooch had several extra pairs of socks which the Brooklyn players wanted to buy.

"Did you ever notice how those Italians stick together?" grinned Lopez.

"Hey," called Fitzsimmons. "I'm here."

"Yes, and he's in good company," sent back Cuccinello.

Lopez came over and sat beside Stengel. "There's one of the greatest fellows in baseball," said Al, meaning Fitzsimmons. "A real credit to the game. I think he's been pitching for 21 years and look at him—doesn't look as though he's been around any longer than Lavagetto. Fritz should make a good coach or manager when he's through pitching."

Calling Shoffner

"By the way," said Stengel, turning to Shoffner. "I think the Dodgers were 'calling' your stuff yesterday, weren't they Al?"

"Yes, they were," Lopez answered. "At least, they were with somebody on base. Every time you'd bring up those arms, before getting into position, they'd call the pitch. Must be the way you hold the ball. Let's see you get into position."

The big left-hander went through the motions of getting set and delivering the ball to the plate. He did it two or three times, Stengel and Lopez studying the movements.

"I don't get it," said the manager. "Maybe they were guessing."

"Maybe so," Lopez said, "but they'd shout from the dugout every time you held your hands over your head. We'll see what happens the next time you work."

Advice to West

"And the next time I work, see if you can't get me a few runs," Shoffner said as he walked through the clubhouse door. The Bees have given the left-hander about three runs in four or five games. The other players filed out of the room after Shoffner and went through the tunnel to the bench. Cuccinello was already there, talking with Maxie West.

"Hit that ball where it is," second baseman was telling the outfielder. "If it's inside, pull it to right. If it's outside, push it to left. You were trying to pull everything they threw up there yesterday, and every ball was outside."

Jim Turner, who had been pitching batting practice, came in off the mound.

"How do you feel, Jim?" asked Lopez.

"Pretty good," the recently-injured hurler answered, "except that I feel as if I'd never been in shape. I haven't loafed so long for years."

"Neither has Lopez," said Stengel, as the catcher settled on the dugout steps to enjoy his day off.

Paul Waner is playing his fourteenth season with the Pirates.

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sportsmanship

LONDON — Apropos Henley Royal Regatta July 5-8, which marks the Centenary of this world-famous rowing festival, permit me, please, to introduce to you today a competitor who personifies the great sporting quality of "stick-to-it-iveness." Emilio Branco is his name. And he comes from Brazil. In fact, he keeps coming from Brazil. Every summer in the past seven years has this stout-hearted racer traveled 12,000 miles to Henley, to participate in the competition for the Blue Riband of scullers, the Diamond Sculls. And when he arrived at Henley this year it was as a man who had never won a race there.

Why does Branco keep coming to Henley? To answer that question I can hardly do better than refer you to a letter that he once wrote to The Times of London. In it he said, inter alia:

Sportsmanship

"One of my objects in doing so is to encourage athletics among Brazilians, who are potentially a sport-loving people. I write to urge that the British organizations should recognize more fully their true role—that of missionaries of sport and sportsmanship, particularly the latter. There would be a great deal less militarism and bad temper in the world if foreign athletes could learn the lessons of sportsmanship. . . ."

On the topic of sportsmanship, with particular reference to rowing, I should like to do a little more quoting from the correspondence columns of the same newspapers This time from a letter written seven years ago by the most consistently successful rowing-coach we have ever had in Britain, the late Steve Fairbairn, originater of "Fairbairnism," the free-and-easy style of oarsmanship that made Cambridge crews pre-eminent and has since been widely adopted He wrote:

Lesson

"Note, if beaten, what your feeling is. If you have felt you enjoyed your row, your practice work and your race have been on the right lines. You have done your best in practice to work the boat and you have done your best in the race. You have done your best for your club. You have not rowed for self-glorification, but have sunk self for side and in that esprit de corps you have learnt a valuable lesson for life."

"If you feel you have done badly," Steve went on, "you have been rowing to win instead of only trying to do your best. You have been trying to beat the other crew, and have not realized the truth of the saying 'Never try to beat anybody, because there is only one man you can beat, and that is yourself; so do your best and give him every chance.' If you feel disgraced, you have been rowing for show and self-glorification, so in future contests endeavor to sink self for side."

In these remarks, I submit, and in the attitude of Branco to his sport lies the essence of sportsmanship, the teaching which the Olympic Games were founded to disseminate among the youth of all nations. At this particular time, when international controversies are so easily raised, they seem specially worthy of consideration Historians of the future will have to regard the spread of sport of all kinds as one of the very greatest social phenomena of the twentieth century, and, if great sportsmen leave behind them the evidence of what they have learned from their pastimes, it may well be that athletic pursuits will be honored as among the most effective media for human advancement.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	38	22	.633
New York	35	27	.565
St. Louis	33	26	.559
Chicago	33	30	.524
Brooklyn	29	29	.500
Pittsburgh	27	31	.446
Boston	24	35	.407
Philadelphia	19	38	.333

Results June 28
Brooklyn 6, Boston 1.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 4.
New York 7, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, rain

Southern California Minor Sports Holding Heads High

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—At the University of Southern California, whose major-sport record is unsurpassed, a member of one of the championship "minor" sport teams is like the executive of the feeder-line Trona Railroad: at a big railroad meeting recently, the executive is reported to have told the President of one of the transcontinental lines: "Your track may be longer than mine, but it isn't any wider."

So the minor sports champions here tell their class-mate champions of football, track, baseball, tennis, and basketball through the years that "you may get more publicity for your doings, but your doings have no more comparative quality than ours on the ice, or in the gymnasium, or with épée."

Fencing

One of the best athletes ever turned out by the famed Trojan "athletic club," is DeLoss McGraw, who has just completed his varsity competition in fencing, accumulating some 30 medals. He recently won the three-weapon championships in the open meet on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay for the second time. The best from Cal, Stanford, Utah, and U. C. L. A. couldn't turn him back with épée, foils, or saber, or whatever those weapons are

DeLoss is a product of local public schools, including preparation at junior college. He is studying architecture. He has been coached by Harry Uyttenhove, a Belgian of international experience, who also instructs at the Los Angeles Athletic Club and trains all-comers (providing they have the wherewithal and inclination).

In the past 10 years, U. S. C. has won eight coast championships at fencing—better than any major-sport record at the school.

* * *

Gymnastics

Another outstanding minor sport is the gym-team competition, in which Troy has won the coast championship in 1932, '33, '38, and '39, and with a "skeleton" entry of five men won third place recently in the National Collegiates at Chicago, where Illinois beat out Army for first place.

Probably the most outstanding gymnast ever to enroll at U. S. C., and probably the best performer of any event there is is Norman Parish, whose "over-developed" arms make up for his underdeveloped legs. He formerly held the world's record in the 20-foot rope climb, and still holds the 50-foot record, at 17 seconds. He has done the popular 20-foot event in 4.4 seconds, the 25-foot in 5.6 seconds, and the eight-meter Olympic heighth in 6.1.

For seven years, Norman has been competing, and now that his undergraduate days are over, he'll continue in amateur competition and try again for the Olympic team in 1940.

Jim Roberts, Troy's all-around gym champion of the conference, is another stalwart; also, he edits the year-book.

Another joy to Coach C. W. Graves and to all loyal alumni is Ran Hall, master of the rings, in which he proved himself tops at Chicago.

* * *

Find of the Week—Pitcher Al Olsen, who joined the San Diego Padres fresh from high school this season at the age of 17, up to June 27 had won three and lost six as a full-fledged hurler. He was spectacular in pre-season play, standing the Pittsburgh Pirates on their heads. The young southpaw has not steadied down as much as his discoverers hoped, but from every indication he still fulfills the observation of Umpire Henry Fanning, who was an arbiter in games when the Yanks' Lefty Gomez hurled for the Seals. The aptly-named "ump" has said that Olsen "has more stuff than Gomez had at the same stage of experience." If Olsen develops as much as Gomez did, Olsen will be not only the find of the week or season, but probably of the decade.

Robert K. Shellaby

Shilling Optioned

CLEVELAND (AP)—Frank Kohlbecker, business manager of the Cleveland Indians, announced the release on option of utility infielder Jim Shilling to the New Orleans Club of the Southern Association.

Shilling, who started the season as the Tribe's regular second baseman, played last season with New Orleans. Oscar Grimes has been playing second regularly for the Indians.

Murphy Reaches Semifinal Round After Upset Win

BULLETIN

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 29 (AP)—Rain forced postponement of today's matches of the National intercollegiate tennis tournament.

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 29 (AP)—Chester Murphy, one of the Chicago tennis twins, breezed into the semifinals of the National Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament yesterday by a straight-set victory over third seeded Bob Harman, University of California player.

Harman, ranked 17th in the nation, seemed below par and was frequently passed at the net. He succumbed 6—1, 6—2.

Other favorites progressed to the semifinal round with Frank Guernsey, defending champion from Rice Institute, leading the parade.

The titlist disposed of the lone eastern survivor, Joe Fishbach, St. John's Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—1, when Fishbach tried ineffectually to match Guernsey for base-line steadiness.

Morey Lewis, runner-up last year, was hard-pressed to subdue Ronald Lubin, Southern California star, 7—5, 6—4, in the most exciting match of the afternoon

Bob Kamrath, hard-driving Texan, overwhelmed Marvin Wachman, Northwestern University "dark horse" who upset Russell Bobbitt, favored Georgia Tech player, to gain the quarters. Getting every ounce of power from his six feet, two inch frame, Kamrath blasted out a 6—1, 6—2 triumph.

The doubles entered the quarter finals with Chester Murphy and his twin brother, William, winning on form against Bob Low and Myron Folsom, Stanford 6—0, 6—3.

Guernsey and his Rice teammate, Dick Morris, top-seeded, were handed a surprise reversal by Jim Seaver and Dave Brock, also of Stanford, 6—2, 6—4. The Texas pair of Kamrath and Warren Christner advanced by disposing of George Dunklin and Landon Buckman, Virginia, 6—3, 6—1.

The doubles hold the stage today with the singles scheduled to resume Friday when Guernsey and Murphy meet and Kamrath engages Lewis.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results June 28

International League
Rochester 8, Toronto 6.
Newark 4, Syracuse 2.
Buffalo 9, Montreal 3.
Jersey City-Baltimore rain.

American Association
Indianapolis 13, Columbus 4.
Louisville 7, Toledo 6.
Kansas City 9, St. Paul 1.
Milwaukee 6-0, Minneapolis 5-5.

Southern Association
Atlanta 3, New Orleans 1.
Birmingham 10, Chattanooga 7.
Knoxville 7, Little Rock 2.
Nashville-Memphis rain.

Eastern League
Scranton 7, Springfield 6.
Hartford 7, Wilkes-Barre 6.
Albany 5, Williamsport 3.
Elmira 8, Binghamton 5.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	541,780
1939 volume to date	107,353,825
1938 volume to date	111,921,358

Market Leaders Off Fractions To 3 or More Points

NEW YORK, June 29 (*AP*) — Leading stocks tilted to the offside in today's market with losses ranging from fractions to more than 3 points.

Selling in the forenoon, while never pressing the ticker tape, was the fastest in several weeks. The pace subsequently slowed, but transfers for the five hours were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares. Quotations were around bottom near the final hour.

Renewed worries regarding a possible week-end German coup at Danzig, which could conceivably touch off another and sharper European war crisis, brokers said, caused many traders to lighten commitments.

The congressional monetary and silver bickering and the Far Eastern British-Japanese squabble were pushed aside to a considerable extent as market influences. A fairly good brand of business news also received scant attention.

Prominent shares on the early retreat were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Anaconda, American Smelting, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Standard Oil of N. J., U. S. Gypsum and American Can.

Stumbling in the curb were Gulf Oil, Lockheed, Standard Steel Spring and Aluminum of America.

The bond market offered little resistance to selling pressure today. All groups were affected, declines ranging to more than 2 points at the start of the final hour.

U. S. Governments tumbled with the rest of the list. In light dealings losses of more than ½ point were liberal.

Bond men said renewal of tension over Danzig combined with congressional uncertainties to keep buying at a minimum.

Sharpest recessions in a weak foreign group were in Italian loans, Rome 6½s down more than 3 and Government 7s around 2½.

Among the widest losers in the corporate group were Manhattan Railway 4s, N. Y. Central 4½s of 2013 "A," Portland General Electric 4½s, St. Paul 5s, and International Hydro Electric 6s.

Stock Exchange Not To Close Saturdays During July, August

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The New York Stock Exchange will not close on Saturdays during July and August, although New York banks have voted to suspend Saturday operations during this period, the Governors of the Exchange announced yesterday. Saturday closing of banks followed signature of the Quinn bill by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman on June 19.

Action on Saturday closings occasioned a week of bitter debate at the Exchange. It was said that most of the members favored closing, but that the minority of firms —those doing the bulk of the business—did not. This latter group, whose view finally won out, argued that with operations now at a loss, idle Saturdays would only increase deficits, as overhead would not be lifted on Saturdays. The Exchange enumerated its reasons for voting against such closing as follows:

"That the Exchange is a national institution, with approximately 85 per cent or more of the public business of its members originating outside of New York City.

"That the recently enacted legislation permitting banks to close on Saturdays during July and August is applicable to New York State only.

"That the great majority of banking institutions outside of New York are continuing to remain open on Saturdays, as usual.

"That the great majority of organizations and individuals who use the facilities of the member firms of the New York Stock Exchange are domiciled in sections of this country and in other countries which are not affected by the Saturday closing policy recently introduced in New York State.

"That the Exchange has an obligation, as an institution which supplies an essential economic service to the public at large, to accommodate itself to the public convenience."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market prices were marked down further today, largely in reflection of uneasiness over continental political developments. British funds declined but most European loans continued downward. Trans-Atlantics were heavy on small pressure. Commodity stocks, especially oils and mining shares, gave way to Paris and Amsterdam selling. Industrials were lowered throughout.

Paris: The bourse slanted lower in a quiet session today. Rentes dropped 50 to 70 centimes and Bank of France lost 100 francs. Royal Dutch and Suez Canal were heavy.

Liverpool: Wheat futures rallied sharply today. Improved demand for actual wheat and uneasiness over European politics attracted enough buying to carry final prices up ¾ to ⅞ penny.

General buying of cotton futures was based on rumors the American export subsidy plan may be considerably delayed or even abandoned. The market closed 3 to 9 points higher.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	59	59	59	Jun28
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	33	33	33	Jun28
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅛
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	*8	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.65g)	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	17	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	5	5	5	—1⅛
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	16	6½	6	6	— ⅝
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	7	5½	5	5	—1
19	9	Alleg pr pf	3	8	8	8	—1⅞
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	17	15⅛	14½	14½	— ¾
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	7¾	7½	7½	—1
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	162¼	162	162	—2
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	31	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	64½	64½	64½	—3½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	16	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	63	61½	61½	—3½
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18	18	18	Jun27
32	16¾	Am Airlines	15	26¾	26	26	—1⅛
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	— ⅜
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4½	4½	4½	— ½
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	3	37	37	37	—1¼
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	4	91	90	90½	—2
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅞	174	174⅞	Jun28
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	13	19¼	18¼	18½	—1¾
55	32	Am Car pf	3	38	36¾	38	Jun22
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	8	15½	15	15	— ¾
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
124	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124	123	124	+1
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun26
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14¾	14½	14½	Jun28
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6⅛	6	6	— ½
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¾
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
38	30	Am H&L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jun24
51	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	3	50	49	49	—1¼
25⅜	13⅜	Am Ice	15	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun23
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	6	16	15½	15½	—1¾
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	47	45¼	45¼	—4¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	12½	12	12	— ½
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	11	28½	28½	28½	—1½
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 9
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	40	4	3⅞	4	
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	36¾	35¼	35¼	—1⅞
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	32	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ½
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	26	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅞
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	6	53⅜	53	53	— ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ½
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	20	39⅜	38¾	38⅞	—1¼
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	135	135	135	—4½
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	Jun27
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	16	21¾	21	21⅛	—1
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	7	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¾
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	2	11	11	11	
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	— ¼
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	—1¾
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	28	157	156⅛	156¼	—2¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	80¾	80¼	80½	— ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	12	83⅜	82¾	82¾	— ¾
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	— ⅜
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	26	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	31	31	31	—1½
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	13	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	73	22	21⅜	21½	—1¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jun28
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	*5	22½	22	22	— ⅞
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	2	9	9	9	—1
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	2	25	25	25	—1½
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	36¼	35½	35½	—1½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	7	35½	34¾	35	— ¾
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	2	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jun27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	— ½
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	50	25⅜	24⅛	24½	—1
71	51⅞	Atch T & SF pf	3	53	53	53	—2½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	7	16½	16	16	+ ½
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11½	11½	11½	—1⅛
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅝
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110	110	110	— ½
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45	45	45	— ¾
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	52	51	52	+ ⅞
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
4⅝	2	Auburn Auto	2	2	2	2	
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun23
8⅞	3⅞	Aviation Corp	48	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	22	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅝
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5¾	5⅜	5½	— ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¾
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	5	12	11⅜	11⅜	—1⅛
13	6	Barber Bros	2	7	7	7	
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	10	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	20	19	19	—1¼
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	7	22⅞	22	22¼	— ⅝
102⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Jun22
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jun28
87⅜	71¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	35	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅞
21¼	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	10	20⅛	20	20	— ⅜
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	5	53	52½	52	+ ½
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	Jun28
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	78	52	51	51	—1½
18	15½	Beth-S 5% pf (1)	5	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	107	107	107	— ¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	18½	18½	18½	—1⅜
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun28
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	12	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	40	18⅝	17⅜	17⅞	—1⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	4	21⅛	21	21	Jun26
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	—1⅛
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	24	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	18	22	21¼	21½	—1
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	10	25	25	25	—1
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	9	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	41	19	18⅛	18⅛	—1
50	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jun28
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	10	48¾	48½	48½	— ¾
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	4	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	7	9	9	9	
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	50	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	3	39½	38½	38½	—1
24⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas ¼g	7	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun23
15¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	5	14	13½	13½	— ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
8	4	Budd Mfg	19	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	24½	24	24	—1½
15⅜	11½	Burlington Mills (1)	7	14⅜	14	14	— ¾
18¾	11¼	Burr Add (.20g)	14	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jun27
4¼	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	

C

20⅜	13¼	Calif Packing	52	18	17¼	17¼	—1½
52⅛	48½	Calif P pt (2½)	1	52	52	52	Jun26
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	10	9¾	10	
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	21	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅝
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	21	4	4	4	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun27
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
3⅞	2½	Car & Gen (.10g)	11	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	73¼	72	72	—3
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	7	41½	41	41¼	— ¾
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jun23
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	57	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	— ⅝
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	12	11	10¼	10⅜	— ⅞
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Century Rib M	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun27
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	14	34	32	32	—2⅜
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	13	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
30	18⅜	Champ Pap & F	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Jun28
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	10	31	30½	30⅞	—1
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	94½	94½	94½	—1
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	2	19½	19¼	19½	—1

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅞
1	½	Chi & N West	15	½	½	½	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun28
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	9	¼	¼	¼	
3⅞	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun27
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun28
1⅛	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun28
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	5	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅞
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	Jun22
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun22
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun28
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun27
143⅝	10	Chick Cot Oil	3	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Childs Co	4	8½	8	8	— ¾
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	148	67⅛	66⅛	66⅜	—1⅝
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	6	12	11½	12	+ ½
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jun22
26	15	ClarkEquip(¼g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	23¼	23	23	Jun28
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	30	37¾	35	35	—3
31¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	22	29	28¼	28⅜	— ⅞
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	121¾	121¾	121¾	—3¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	— ⅜
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	28	15	14½	14½	— ½
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jun27
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	5	25	24½	24½	—1½
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	5	12½	12	12	—2½
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	4	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¾
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jun26
9	5¼	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	87	87	87	Jun27
15⅝	7⅛	Col Pic vtc(2½%f)	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	—1¾
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	9	89¼	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅜
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	5	44⅛	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	20	49¼	48	49	— ¾
110½	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun21
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	14	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	23	1¼	1¼	1¼	
65	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	5	60¼	59	59	—2½
29¾	25⅝	Com'th Ed (.80g)	67	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6	5½	5½	—1
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	9	22½	21½	21½	—1½
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	Jun16
21⅝	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	18	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
87⅛	58⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	61½	61½	61½	
37	27	Cons Edison (2)	80	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅝
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	*4	106⅞	106⅛	106¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	11¼	Consol Film Ind	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun27
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	8	7½	7½	7½	
3¼	1⅜	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun22
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2	1¾	1¾	Jun28
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun24
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	99	99	99	Jun28
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	6	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	7	14	13½	13½	—1
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94	94	94	—1
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	12	35¼	34¾	34¾	—1¼
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	3	6	6	6	
36⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	*5	34¼	33½	33½	—1⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	22	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (½g)	12	21¼	20½	20¾	—1¼
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun28
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	63½	62⅛	62¼	—1¼
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	173	173	173	Jun27
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	18	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
38	21	Crane Co	32	21	19⅜	19¾	—1⅝
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	—1⅞
31¾	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅜	Crosley Corp	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	8	21⅛	20½	20½	—1
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	M'y23
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jun22
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (⅜g)	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	4	45½	25⅜	25½	—1½
96	65	Crucible Steel pf	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	Jun26
5

Commerce and Finance

Hanes Says High Surtaxes Deterring Influence on Investment

Business and Industry

Small Mill Men Of South Attack Wage Minimum

ATLANTA, June 29 (AP)—Testimony contending a proposed 32½-cent wage minimum for the textile industry would cause more unemployment by ruining small mills unable to pay it lay before Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer Andrews today as Southern operators continued their opposition in a hearing.

Operators of both small and large plants broached the unemployment argument.

A small mill owner, John F. Schenck, Sr., of Lawndale, N. C., told Mr. Andrews the Wage-Hour Act, with increasing wage minima, would stifle small plants and throw thousands of their employees out of work.

Mr. Schenck said unemployment would be brought about by the wage's forcing small isolated plants either to close or install labor-saving machinery which would make "only skillful and rapid workers" acceptable.

Sees Unemployment Resulting

"In this manner," he asserted, "there will be eliminated a multitude of needy and worthwhile people who are not experts and skillful and yet would be pleased to work for a lower wage."

Mill owners arranged again to supply the bulk of arguments today with their testimony scheduled to be supported tomorrow by Governors E. D. Rivers of Georgia, Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas and Frank Dixon of Alabama.

Charles Cannon of Concord, N. C., a spokesman for the larger Southern mills, and a member of the Textile Industry Committee which recommended the proposed 32½-cent minmum, attacked the method by which the hourly wage was arrived at. Mr. Cannon was one of the minority group in the committee and opposed the majority proposal.

He said the Textile Committee had failed to give adequate consideration to such vital factors as freight rates and minimum wages now paid by cotton mills.

"The Southern textile industry has labored under freight disadvantages from the time it started more than 50 years ago," he declared.

In asking Mr. Andrews to reject the proposed minimum, Mr. Cannon suggested:

"If you should call a new committee together with a view to considering a higher minimum wage than 30 cents, the assistants in your department should be instructed to furnish information and not to attempt to express their opinions and then have the committee follow the same."

Minimum Now 25 Cents

Mr. Andrews must either accept or reject the recommendation of the Textile Industry Committee. The general minimum under the Wage-Hour law now is 25 cents, but rises automatically to 30 cents Oct. 24.

Mr. Cannon, along with K. P. Lewis of Durham, N. C., another front rank witness of the larger mills, argued that a rise to 32½ cents an hour for textile workers would force out of business many mills not able to modernize their machinery. He estimated his own mills would have to drop 2,000 out of 20,000 workers.

Cannon and Lewis, who is President of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, both said they favored higher wages for textile workers, but said any pay boosts should come gradually. They also urged the general minimum be used for the textile industry rather than the higher minimum.

Concurring in the stand for gradual wage raises, M. R. Long of Greenville, N. C., a small owner, said he feared the sudden compulsory raise would either force him to shut down or curtail his working force.

Another small owner, Hubert A. Burow of Binham, Texas, painted a gloomy picture of the probable closing of half the 26 mills he represented for the hearing as a result of higher wage "unless conditions improve."

FSCC Rejects Purchase Bids on Surplus Cheese

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Surplus Commodities Corporation reported it had rejected bids for sale of surplus cheese for distribution to needy families because prices offered were "relatively higher" than those of other surplus dairy products.

Manufacturers submitted bids last week on 265 cars of cheese.

The corporation announced it had accepted bids for 75 cars of surplus evaporated milk at a cost of about $160,000.

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Named Coal Counsel

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Abe Fortas

Named General Counsel of the Bituminous Coal Division, which will take over functions of the old Bituminous Coal Commission under Secretary Harold Ickes. Mr. Fortas formerly served in a legal capacity with the Securities Commission and later was general counsel of the Public Works Administration.

Trading on Margin Is Denied Partners Of Exchange Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Partners in New York Stock Exchange firms having direct dealings with the public will not be permitted to trade on margin after July 15, under a new ruling passed by the Board of Governors of the Exchange.

Charles E. Saltzman, Vice-President and Secretary of the Exchange notified the membership in a letter accompanying the new regulation that the committee on member firms "will scrutinize carefully the accounts of close relatives of general partners in order to satisfy itself that the spirit of the rule is being observed." He remarked further that the new rule does not supersede or change the minimum capital requirements of the Exchange in any respect.

The rule is phrased to give effect to several exceptions and exemptions. Special partners in firms are not covered. Transactions entered into in error are exempted specifically, as are deals through banks.

Transactions by specialist firms or specialist partners in stocks in which they are registered, by odd-lot firms and odd-lot trader partners in stocks in which they are registered, bona fide arbitrage deals, and transactions in connection with certain kinds of primary and secondary distribution are also exempted, as are deals in connection with the taking of a firm position in obligations or preferred stocks given top ratings by national financial reporting agencies.

Class I Rail Net Operating Income Far Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I railroads in May had a net railway operating income of $25,100,765 compared with $16,665,684 in May, 1938, and $67,790,336 in May, 1930.

For the first five months of 1939, the association said, the Class I railroads had a net railway operating income of $126,167,043, compared with $46,025,993 in the like period last year and $301,732,780 in the corresponding months of 1930.

Gross operating revenues for the first five months this year totaled $1,482,509,821 compared with $1,353,986,368 in the same period of 1938 and $2,218,877,128 in the corresponding 1930 period.

Operating expenses for the five-month period this year totaled $1,158,958,503 compared with $1,113,461,692 for the same period last year and $1,717,945,937 for the like period in 1930.

Twenty-five Class I railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first five months this year, the association said. Twelve of these were in the eastern district, six in the southern district and 17 in the western district.

Spalding Recapitalization Plan Approved for Merger

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of A. G. Spalding & Bros., sporting goods concern, approved a plan of recapitalization in which a newly formed Delaware corporation will absorb the present New Jersey company.

Under the plan holders of 1st preferred stock will receive $1.92 cash, $100 of new 50-year 5 per cent debentures and one share of new 1st preferred for each share now owned. Accrued dividends on present 1st preferred will total $51.92 a share on Oct. 31, end of the fiscal year.

Holders of 2nd preferred have the choice of one share new 2nd preferred or 12 shares new common for each share now held. Common stock will be exchanged share for share for new $1-par common.

Lee F. Robbins, president, told stockholders earnings were running substantially ahead of last year, exceeding the company's budgeted figures.

Company's main plant is at Chicopee, Mass., retail outlets are throughout the country.

Says Rails Facing Consolidation Or Federal Ownership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 29—If railroads are not consolidated into one system or at least a few non-competitive systems under private ownership, indications are they are headed for consolidation under Government ownership, in the opinion of Carroll Miller, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Recommending general legislation to put all forms of transportation on a parity as to regulation and taxation, Mr. Miller, speaking before the ninth annual Economic Conference for Engineers here last night, held the present situation of railroads was not a "pretty picture." On April 18 last there were 109 railroads, operating 77,738 miles of road, in the hands of receivers and trustees, he added.

Sees Government Ownership

"The railroads," Mr. Miller continued, "are apparently drifting into Government ownership, partly because of public apathy and partly because of the difficulties of the solution of the problem.

"In my judgment, consolidation of railroads is the only ultimate solution of the rail problem and of the broader transportation problem. It may be on the basis of either a limited number of systems or a single unified system. Consolidation into a limited number of non-competitive systems would be more desirable than no consolidation at all."

If the principle of horizontal competition between rail carriers could be eliminated, many of the complications of the rail rate structure could be done away with, Mr. Miller held.

"At the present time," he continued, "the total transportation facilities of the country are far in excess of the available traffic. All types of carriers are fighting strenuously with each other by rate cutting and others means to hold or increase their part of the business. The public receives no bentfit from horizontal competition between railroads. It pays heavily for duplication in service as well as in economic waste."

Competition Always Prevalent

Mr. Miller voiced the opinion that the popular objections ordinarily raised to monopolies would hardly apply to a unified national railway system because other types of carriers would always provide competition. He believed public opposition to Government ownership and operation would be greater than to a single system under private ownership.

Securities issued in a national system, Mr. Miller held, should be authorized in a total amount approximately equaling the original cost, less depreciation for property used for rail transportation. The par value of railroad securities now outstanding, eligible to be exchanged for securities in the national system appears to be something less than $20,000,000,000, he added.

Power Production 13.2 P. C. Above '38

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's power switch was pushed forward another notch last week, according to figures released by the Edison Electric Institute.

Electric power production in the United States during the week ended June 24 advanced .9 of 1 point to 2,285,083,000 kilowatthours from 2,264,719,000 in the preceding week and was 13.2 per cent ahead of 2,019,036,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the institute reported.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute: New England 12.2, Middle Atlantic 10.3, Central Industrial 16.1, West Central 3.4, Southern States 13.9, Rocky Mountain 20.5, Pacific Coast 10.3.

Rayon Trade Wants 40c Wage Minimum

PATERSON, N. J., June 26 (AP)—Delegates to the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, Printers, Bleachers and Finishers of America (C. I. O.) convention today sought 40-cent an hour minimum for certain branches of the textile industry.

Winding up a two-day convention, 75 delegates from New England, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey voted opposition to a minimum of 32½ cents proposed by the Federal Wage-Hour Administration.

Butter Prices Hit New Six-Year June Bottom

CHICAGO (AP)—Butter for November delivery fell ¼ cent to 23½ Tuesday, new low ground for the past six weeks and a new six-year June bottom.

Heavy receipts, unsettled big wholesale markets and indifferent demand influenced the setback. Fancy butter in the cash market rested at Monday's six-year June bottom level, but quotations for carlots grading 90-score were easier.

Lehigh Valley May Buy Cars

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company did not need ICC approval for a $1,125,000 purchase of 500 fifty-ton all-steel hopper cars from the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Distribution Cost Found Taking 59 Cents of Consumer's Dollar

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Twentieth Century Fund, tireless explorer of tiresome economic facts, has come out with the preliminary releases on a big study of distribution costs which will be ready this summer. They reveal some facts which, though not apparently the intention of the hard-working Fund researchers, put the problem of chain stores, taxes and other retail distribution laws in rather startling perspective.

The cost of retail distribution is more or less placed on the small end of the microscope by discussions of the margin of profit, which for chain stores runs around 3 per cent left for taxes and profits, and for some independents may run several points higher and for other independents runs so much lower it gets down to zero and below.

Distribution Exceeds Production

But this is only the margin of profit. The complete cost of distribution is much higher, and when taken in the aggregate, and in dollars instead of per cent, looks tremendous.

Witness these figures and estimates, made as a result of a Fund study of what happened in 1929. "About 59 cents out of the consumer's dollar goes for the services involved in distribution and only 41 cents for . . production." In 1929 some $66,000,000,000 was paid by household consumers and other "terminal buyers" for finished goods, but of this nearly $39,000,000,000 was the cost of distributing them.

Only $9,000,000,000 of this was for transportation. Only $1,000,000,000 was for advertising, instalment selling and other charges.

Some $12,800,000,000 was for retail distribution, and about $7,000,000,000 was the cost of wholesale trade.

In the same year the railroads took in less than $5,000,000,000 for freight revenues and the nation's farm cash income was only around $10,500,000,000.

In other words the nation paid more for retail distribution than it paid to all its farmers, and more for wholesale distribution than for its rail freight bill. For both together it spent nearly $20,000,000,000, against only $15,300,000,000 for farm production and rail freight transportation.

Distribution Is Biggest Business

This makes distribution the country's biggest business; it makes the cost of distribution a major element in the cost of living; and it makes every fractional percentage change in the cost of distribution a billion dollar item in the cost of living.

Seeming to substantiate this, the press releases state that "It costs three or four times as much to bring vegetables and fruits from the farm to the dinner table as it does to grow them, according to the findings . . . "out of each dollar spent by the consumer for bread, the farmer received 13.3 cents, . . . the miller 7.2 cents, . . . the retail grocer 19.3 cents. . . ."

The report doesn't mean that this retail spread is unjustified. It is a cost, not a profit. But it naturally follows that any farthing change in this cost, when multiplied by the gross volume of business, looms as large as a rotifer in a high-power microscopic field. It means millions.

Interesting here is the current trend in chain store taxes. When the emotions of competitors are wrung, the chief grievance against the chain stores seems to be that they buy cheap, sell cheap, and squeeze an extra small margin of profit out of their handling. They are the American co-operatives in the distribution field. But they have been ground politically in recent years by the abrasive of punitive per-unit state taxes, and have been closing up stores.

Punitive Chain Taxes Ebbing

An ebb tide seems here in punitive chain store taxes. The peak was reached round 1935. But in current sessions of state legislatures the additions to the state chain taxes have been, on balance, nil. Three states (South Dakota, North Carolina, and Tennessee) have jacked up their taxes; but on the other hand in three states (Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Minnesota) such laws have been thrown out.

In Pennsylvania within the fortnight the State Supreme Court affirmed a minor court that the state's chain store tax was unconstitutional. A Minesota Supreme Court recently threw out a 1938 law which the Legislature had already thrown out, which put a tax on retailers graduated on volume. Independent grocers average perhaps $4,000 a year gross, chains from there on up. The tax was 0.05 per cent on the first $100,000 up to 1 per cent on $1,000,000. A. & P. averages about 1 per cent overall after taxes; chains in general average under 3 per cent for taxes and profits; so this tax was punitive.

Another signs of the times appeared last week. The National Retail Grovers' Association of the United States (NARGUS) had its annual convention, at Kansas City. Last year, at Cincinnati, they approved a resolution favoring the Patman Anti-chain Bill in Congress. This year they didn't. They voted to favor a thorough investigation of Atlantic & Pacific, and its buying organization, Atlantic Commission Company, but at the last moment they didn't resolve in favor of the Patman Bill.

Chain Stores Fight Back

The Patman Bill (H. R. 1) would simply put the chains out of business. It is a punitive tax pure and simple. It would begin with $50 a store from 15 units, and end with $1,000 a store for chains of 500 units up—multiplied by the number of states in which business is done. For Atlantic & Pacific—the biggest of them all—the tax would be $460,000,000 on a gross of a shade under $900,000,000. The others would get off easier, but would get a death sentence just the same, for the tax would range from 3 to 25 per cent of gross. Anything over 3 per cent would wipe out present profits and more. They already average about $1,100 a store (against $700 a store profit) and in the aggregate pay about $225,000,000 taxes a year. They would simply fold up, or change into voluntaries, or otherwise metamorphosize into something the law couldn't reach.

They are already taxed heavier than independents, for the simple reason that most business taxes grade up. The income tax on corporations grades up; little ones pay a smaller rate. So many many franchise taxes. The unemployment taxes usually do not apply to employers of less than eight.

Apparently the independents have begun to have a care about using their new-found political power. Some anti-chain-store agitation has reminded consumers of the economies to be obtained at these stores. The independents' leaders are beginning to warn them against "unfair sales" laws with minimum mark-up requirements over 2 per cent wholesale and 6 per cent retail.

Consumers' organizations are getting their backs up, and getting Washington-minded. The chains are fighting back with publicity about their prices and their farm-surplus - distribution programs. With the latter they won a chain-tax fight in California.

U. S., Northern Pacific Share Equally in Land Grant 'Crumbs'

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) — An empire of nearly 3,000,000 rich western acres, described as mere "crumbs from the banquet table," has been divided almost equally between the Federal Government and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Federal Judge J. Stanley Webster signed a decree disposing of the 10-year old Northern Pacific land grant case which involved more money than possibly any other case in western judicial history.

The division returned to the Government 1,363,000 acres the railroad asserted was part of the grant, and gave to the railroad 1,350,000 acres the Government contended should remain part of the public domain.

The "crumbs from the banquet" appelation was applied to the empire last year by Special Assistant United States Attorney General Norman M. Littell. He told the court the railroad already had made $205,000,000 from the sale of grant lands, still possessed 6,000,000 acres and had spent only $68,000,000 in building the railroad.

"These we are arguing about," he added, "are but tid-bits at the end of the grant, mere crumbs from the banquet table."

The railroad was denied the right to 315,000 acres of rich lands in the Crow Indian Reservation of Montana in the final settlement.

Furniture Orders Increase in May

CHICAGO (AP)—Furniture orders booked last month topped April orders by 8 per cent and May, 1938, by 2 per cent, the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers reported. Orders for the first five months this year were 17 per cent greater than during the like 1938 period.

Total production for the first five months increased 31 per cent over the corresponding period last year and pay rolls advanced 20 per cent.

Machine Tool Builders Plan Annual Show in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The National Machine Tool Builders' Association has announced a 1939 Machine Tool Show to be held here Oct. 4 to 13. Both in number and range of exhibits and in improvements in performance and design of machine tools, this year's show is expected far to surpass the last Machine Tool Show which was held in Cleveland in 1935.

Remarkable interest in this year's show is evidenced by the fact that all of the available exhibit space has for some weeks been oversubscribed, and original requests for exhibit space had to be cut in order to hold the total booth space within available limits.

Treasury Against High Surtaxes On Largest Incomes

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—John W. Hanes, Treasury Undersecretary, suggested to the House Ways and Means Committee today that high surtaxes on top bracket incomes had a deterring influence on investment extending down even to taxpayers with smaller incomes.

Testifying on a bill to remove tax exemptions from Federal, State and other Governmental bonds, the Treasury spokesman said such exemptions had worked heretofore as a lever to raise rates in the higher income brackets.

Mr. Hanes told the committee he believed elimination of the tax exemptions and reduction of the higher individual surtax rates, now ranging up to 75 per cent, should be accomplished in a single bill.

Appearing before the same committee late last month, Secretary Henry Morgenthau had recommended reductions in the top income surtaxes dependent on removal of the bond exemptions. Mr. Hanes told the committee Mr. Morgenthau since had made it plain to him that he believed both types of revision should be handled in a single bill.

Heavy Tax Means Idle Funds

"High surtaxes," Mr. Hanes said, "are sometimes defended on the ground that persons with large incomes hoard their funds, neither spending nor investing them. It is urged that a high tax, by bringing the money into circulation, would help to restore prosperity.

"Hoarding of the type mentioned takes place only during limited parts of the business cycle. The deterring influence of heavy taxes would operate to create permanently the very situation that is sought to be corrected temporarily. That is, when heavy taxation discourages investment, the result is likely to be more idle funds rather than less.

"The fact that the top surtax rates apply only to a few persons does not mean that they affect the investment decisions of only those persons. The psychological effect of having the high surtax rates continually discussed in the press and in private conversation is unfortunate since taxpayers whose incomes are much too small to be subject to such rates are inclined to consider their tax burdens as if they were subject to them."

Although President Roosevelt recently indicated the question of lowering some of the higher individual income tax rates might be a subject for study, he said it could be considered only in connection with the offsetting taxation of Government bond interest, and Mr. Hanes' testimony referred to the possibility.

Only Minor Loss in Revenue

Apart from the economic aspects of the problem, Mr. Hanes told the committee that the Federal Government loses between $179,000,000 and $337,000,000 annually on tax-exempt securities.

On the other hand, he said, the fact that the Government can pay lower interest rates on such securities because they are tax-free results in interest savings to the Federal Government of between $19,000,000 and $50,000,000. State and local government savings from the same source, however, range between $40,000,000 and $105,000,000, he added.

Mr. Hanes said the total volume of outstanding tax-exempt securities at the close of the 1938 fiscal year was $63,884,000,000, of which about $19,000,000,000 was held by individuals, $13,753,000,000 by governments and their instrumentalities and the Federal Reserve banks, and about $31,000,000,000 by banks, insurance companies and other institutional investors.

Besides the normal tax of 4 per cent, the Federal income surtaxes range up to 75 per cent, but Mr. Hanes said moderate reductions in the top rates "would result in only a minor loss of revenue."

Based on 1939 business, he estimated it would cost only $1,200,000 to cut the top rate to 70 per cent, about $12,600,000 to cut it to 60 per cent, and about $44,800,000 to reduce it to 50 per cent.

The Administration's bill to remove tax exemptions from bonds would apply only to future issues. Investors would be subject to regular income tax on their income from such bonds. Mr. Hanes argued that removal of exemptions would bring more revenue to Federal and other governments than they would lose through higher interest costs. Abolition of this extra inducement to buy Government securities, he added, might induce wealthy persons to invest more money in private enterprise.

Loft Attorneys Contest Big Pepsi-Cola Legal Fee

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—An array of attorneys argued in court over whether Loft, Inc., a candy company, should pay its attorneys the largest legal fee ever considered here—$5,339,110—for the company's recovery of 91 per cent of the stock of the Pepsi-Cola company.

The fee, formerly set at 25 per cent of the value of the stock the company obtained by legal action against Charles G. Guth, who was president of Loft, was later set at 15 per cent of the total in a compromise.

Representing Edward Opton, a stockholder, former U. S. Senator Daniel O. Hastings contended the circumstances surrounding the agreement between the company and its New York and Wilmington attorneys should be disclosed in court.

Educator

Alan Valentine

President of the University of Rochester, N. Y., elected to the Board of the Freeport Sulphur Company "in recognition of an enlarging responsibility to the American people on the part of American business." Mr. Valentine is 38 and has held his university post since 1935.

Shell Union Files $85,000,000 Note Refunding Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Shell Union Oil Corporation has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering $85,000,000 of 15-year 2½ per cent debentures, due July 1, 1954.

The net proceeds from the sale of the issue will be applied to redemption of $57,427,000 of 3½ per cent debentures due March 1, 1951, and $25,000,000 of 3⅜ per cent sinking fund debentures due June 1, 1952.

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., will be the principal underwriter. The names of the other underwriters, offering price to the public, underwriting discounts or commissions, and redemption provisions will be filed by amendment.

The prospectus states that to facilitate the offering it is intended to stabilize the price of the debentures.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Inactive In Boston; World Markets Firmer

Weekly Wool Review

Although the Boston wool market is more or less inactive, at the moment, and prices are unsettled because of the lack of sufficient demand to establish market values, the wool markets of the world are showing indications of gradually increasing strength. The Boston situation is held by well posted observers to be due chiefly to the fact that manufacturers have now acquired sufficient raw material from the new clip, to run their mills for a time.

Sees Market at Low

No less an authority than C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, owned and controlled by wool producers and co-operatives, states that an analysis of supply and demand does not seem to warrant a lower wool market, unless growers press their holdings for sale.

About 60 per cent of the domestic clip, other than fleece wool, has been sold, pointed out Mr. Fawcett, yet little wool has come to the warehouses in Boston.

Unless more wool comes to Boston for storage and grading in the next two months than has in the last two, there will be the smallest stock of domestic wool from which to select, in the fall and winter months, ever seen, declared Mr. Fawcett. This should insure full foreign importing parity for wool so held.

Reasons for the strong position held by wool, despite the momentary lethargy in the Boston market, include: 1. Manufacturers still have a backlog of orders which is double that of a year ago. 2. Stocks of raw wool are not excessive in hands of either manufacturers or dealers, despite the recent wave of buying. 3. Sales of clothing at retail are running as much as 23 per cent ahead of a year ago in some large cities. In fact, clothing is selling in volume in most sections of the country.

Overseas' Stocks Smaller

4. Stocks of wool in overseas countries are 25 per cent smaller than a year ago and 4 per cent smaller than the May 1 average for the past five years. 5. Strong foreign raw wool market. 6. Mill activity increasing in most foreign importing countries. Rearmament programs are consuming large quantities of wool.

7. Consumption of wool on a scoured basis in this country was 85 per cent larger for the first four months of this year than last year.

8. Price of domestic wool still several cents below cost of similar imported wool. 9. Wool still relatively cheap and little if any above cost of poduction. 10. Increased consumer purchasing power. 11. Inventories of finished goods apparently low, and prices of fabrics have shown moderate advance. 12. Industrial activity continuing at the higher levels established subsequent to the middle of May.

Quotations on mixed lots of bright fleece wools, offered from country points, are showing more strength in Boston, this week, than a week ago, at prices mostly 29 to 30 cents a pound, in the grease, delivered East, for average wools.

The fine territory wools in original bags are quoted, spot Boston, in the vicinity of 65 to 66 cents, scoured basis, for good French combing length and about 62 to 64 cents for average to short French combing length.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 29

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.68¾	$4.68¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.68¾	4.68¼	8.2307
France—franc	.0265	.0265	**
Belgium—belga	.1701	.1701	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2254	.2255	**
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	**
Sweden—krona	.2411	.2412	.4537
Norway—krona	.2353	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2315	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0510	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1725	.1725	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3675	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3497	.3499	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2894	.2897	*
Shanghai—dol	.1294	.1331	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5470	.5475	.9513
Phil Island—peso	.4975	.4975	.8000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1850†	.1925†	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 27 compared with (June 27, 1938, in parentheses): Receipts $6,231,702.53 ($13,196,821.77); expenditures $19,509,420.49 ($28,403,139.79); net balance $2,925,157,060.61 ($2,300,841,002.72); working balance included $2,247,968,724.68 ($1,-715,371,741.74); customs receipts for month $21,767,762.68 ($19,930,583.87); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,640,752,437.15 ($6,-204,966,141.90); expenditures $9,128,709,-184.70 ($7,456,639,071.26); emergency expenditures included $3,071,022,991.70 ($2,-118,706,689.39); excess of expenditures $3,-487,956,747.85 ($1,251,673,829.36); gross debt $40,374,697,716.87 ($37,121,538,483.01); increase over previous day $587,633.79; gold assets $16,088,729,295.15 ($12,960,458,096.27).

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.00; export 10.98½. Tin steady; spot and nearby 49.00; forward 49.85. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.85-90; East St. Louis 4.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
43 3¼s '45-43	110.15	110.15	110.15
62 3¼s '46-44	111.4	111.2	111
2 4s '54-44	116.2	116.2	116.2
5 2½s '45	108.27	108.27	108.27
3 3s '48-46	111.4	111.4	111.4
1 3¼s '52-49	112.30	112.30	112.30
4 2½s '53-49	106.15	106.15	106.15
3 2½s '54-51	108.16	108.4	108.4
5 3s '55-51	111.6	111.6	111.6
33 2¾s '60-55	109.4	108.26	108.26
26 2¾s '65-60	107.7	106.30	106.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 3s '47-42	106.6	106.6	106.6
7 3¼s '64-44	109.21	109.20	109.21
14 3s '49-44	109.2	109.2	109.2

Home Owners Loan

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 2¼s '44-42	104.29	104.29	104.29
1 3s '52-44	108.27	108.27	108.27
5 2½s '47-45	101.31	101.31	101.31

Corporation Bonds

6 2¾s '49-39	100.6	100.6	100.6
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	106	106	106
6 Alleghany cv 5s '44	73	72¾	72¾
4 Alleghany cv 5s '49	64½	64½	64½
8 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94½	94	94
19 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108¼	108¼
19 Am & For P 5s 2030	60½	57	57
36 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	102¾	102¼	102¼
4 Am Int 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103½
8 Am T & T 5½s '43	111⅛	111	3-32 111⅛
7 Am T & T 4½s '65	109¼	109	109¼
44 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109¾	109¼	109½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
19 Arm Del 4s '57	99⅜	99	99
18 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99	99
13 AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	110	110¼
15 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	99	99	99
5 AT&SF 4½s '58	102½	102	102½
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96	96	96
3 A C Line 4½s '64	57½	57	57
5 A C Line 5s '45	74	74	74
22 Atl Refin 5s '53	105	104¾	104¾
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	18	18	18
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	17½	17½	17½
2 B&O 5s '96 F ct	17	17	17
2 B&O cv 4½s '60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
7 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10⅛	10	10
4 B&O 1st 4s '48	53	52⅜	53
3 B&O 5s S W '50	39⅝	39½	39½
7 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
11 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
22 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
27 Beth Stl 3½s '52	99⅞	99¼	99¼
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	31½	31½	31½
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	6⅛	6	6
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
25 Bkly UG 4½s '66	76⅛	75⅝	76
1 Bkly QnC&SBcn 5s '41	37	37	37
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¼	93½	93½
27 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	55	55	55
14 Cal Oe Jow 4s 66	100¾	100½	100½
1 Can Sou 5s 62	93½	93½	93½
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
9 Can Nat 5s 69 July	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	120½	120½	120½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
6 Can Nor 6½s 46	133¼	123⅜	123⅜
4 Can Pac 5s 44	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
4 Can Pac 5s 54	92½	92½	92½
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	96⅞	96⅛	96½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	73½	72¼	72¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	89	89	89
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	107	107	107
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	67⅞	67¾	67¾
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17	17	17
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	14½	14½	14½
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	13	13	13
1 Cen Steel 8s 41	115	115	115
4 Cerro-de-Pas 5½s 48	76¼	75¾	75¾
1 ChampP&F (38)4¾s50	103	103	103
10 C&O 3½s 96 D	99¼	98⅜	98¾
4 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Chi&L 5s 66	3½	3½	3½
4 Chi&NW 4½s '76	6½	6	6
73 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2	2	2
1 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	24½	24½	24½
12 CM&SP24½s '89C	23¼	22¾	22¾
1 CM&SP 4½s '89E	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	13	13	13
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Chi Ry 5s '27	51½	51½	51½
2 CRI & P 1¾s '52A	6¼	6¼	6¼
9 CRI&P 4s '88	11½	11½	11½
13 CSI&P rfg 4s '34	57¾	57¾	57¾
14 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	51	43¾	43¾
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅜	108	108
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92½	92½	92½
13 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
2 Childs Co 5s '43	72½	72½	72½
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 CCC&StL 4½s '77	47	47	47
6 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	89½	89	89½
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	84	83¼	83⅜
3 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	77	76¼	76¼
25 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102¾	102	102
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102¼	102	102¼
14 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104	104
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	109¾	109¾
31 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	115¼	114¾	114⅞
9 Con Edis 3¼s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106¼	106⅛
6 Con Edis 3½s'58	108⅞	108¾	108¾
7 Con Edis 3½s'56	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104	103½	103½
1 Con Rys 4s'54	10	10	10
6 Consol n Coal 5s'60	52	51½	51½
2 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	107	107	107
7 Consum Pow 3⅛s'70	110½	109½	109½
15 Consum Pow 3½s'65	106½	106½	106½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	107½	107½	107½
4 Contnt'l Can 5s'43	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
13 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'43	107½	107½	107½
2 Crane Co 3½s'51	104	104	104
2 Crown Cork 4s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	99	99	99
3 Cuba RR 7½s'46	40⅝	40½	40½
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 D G & E 5s'51	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
33 D & R G 4s'36	8¾	8¾	8¾
11 D & R G West 5s'55	3	3	3
12 Del Pwr&Lt 4½s'56	111	110¾	111
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½'62	106½	106⅜	106⅜
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109½	109½	109½
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	87½	87½	87½
1 Ed Ill NY 5s'95	103¼	103¼	103½
11 Elg Jol & E 5s'41	107	107	107
4 El Paso&SW 5s'65	55	50½	55
8 Erie rfg 5s'67	9	8½	8½
11 Erie rfg 5s'75	8¾	8½	8½
1 Erie gen lien 4s'96	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Erie & Jer 6s'55	38	38	38
2 Fed Lt&T 6s'54 B	99	99	99
40 Firestne T&R 3½'48	105	104¾	104¾
1 Fla Cen&Pen 5s'43	44	44	44
12 Fla E Cst 5s'74	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1 Fla Cen Sou'54 ct	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46 102 21-32	102 21-32	102 21-32	
6 Gen Mot Accept 3¼s'51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Gen Steel Cast 5½s'49	59	59	59
10 Goodrich 4¼s'56	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	80	79¾	79¾
30 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
20 Gt Nor 4s '46G	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
10 Gt Nor 4s '46H	86¾	86½	86¾
8 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72¼	72⅜	72⅜
1 Champ&F (38)4¾s50	103	103	103
10 C&O 3½s 96 D	99¼	98⅜	98¾
4 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Chi&L 5s 66	3½	3½	3½
38 CMSP&P aj5s '75	6½	6	6
73 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2	2	2
1 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	24½	24½	24½
12 CM&SP24½s '89C	23¼	22¾	22¾
1 CM&SP 4½s '89E	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	13	13	13
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Chi Ry 5s '27	51½	51½	51½
2 CRI & P 1¾s '52A	6¼	6¼	6¼
9 CRI&P 4s '88	11½	11½	11½
13 CSI&P rfg 4s '34	57¾	57¾	57¾
14 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	51	43¾	43¾
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅜	108	108
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92½	92½	92½
13 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
2 Childs Co 5s '43	72½	72½	72½
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 CCC&StL 4½s '77	47	47	47
6 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	89½	89	89½
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	84	83¼	83⅜
3 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	77	76¼	76¼
25 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102¾	102	102
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102¼	102	102¼
14 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104	104
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	109¾	109¾
31 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	115¼	114¾	114⅞
9 Con Edis 3¼s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106¼	106⅛
6 Con Edis 3½s'58	108⅞	108¾	108¾
7 Con Edis 3½s'56	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104	103½	103½
1 Con Rys 4s'54	10	10	10
6 Consol n Coal 5s'60	52	51½	51½
2 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	107	107	107
7 Consum Pow 3⅛s'70	110½	109½	109½
15 Consum Pow 3½s'65	106½	106½	106½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	107½	107½	107½
4 Contnt'l Can 5s'43	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
13 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'43	107½	107½	107½
2 Crane Co 3½s'51	104	104	104
2 Crown Cork 4s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	99	99	99
3 Cuba RR 7½s'46	40⅝	40½	40½
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 D G & E 5s'51	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
33 D & R G 4s'36	8¾	8¾	8¾
11 D & R G West 5s'55	3	3	3
12 Del Pwr&Lt 4½s'56	111	110¾	111
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½'62	106½	106⅜	106⅜
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109½	109½	109½
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	87½	87½	87½
1 Ed Ill NY 5s'95	103¼	103¼	103½
11 Elg Jol & E 5s'41	107	107	107
4 El Paso&SW 5s'65	55	50½	55
8 Erie rfg 5s'67	9	8½	8½
11 Erie rfg 5s'75	8¾	8½	8½
1 Erie gen lien 4s'96	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Erie & Jer 6s'55	38	38	38
2 Fed Lt&T 6s'54 B	99	99	99
40 Firestne T&R 3½'48	105	104¾	104¾
1 Fla Cen&Pen 5s'43	44	44	44
12 Fla E Cst 5s'74	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1 Fla Cen Sou'54 ct	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46 102 21-32	102 21-32	102 21-32	
6 Gen Mot Accept 3¼s'51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Gen Steel Cast 5½s'49	59	59	59
10 Goodrich 4¼s'56	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	80	79¾	79¾
30 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
20 Gt Nor 4s '46G	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
10 Gt Nor 4s '46H	86¾	86½	86¾
8 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72¼	72⅜	72⅜
21 Gt Nor-Inc 4½s'52	61¼	58⅞	58⅞
13 Hudson & Man 5s'57	18	18	18
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	34⅜	34	34
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	48	47⅝	47⅝
49 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13¾	13½	13½
1 Ill Cen 4s '51	48	48	48
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51	50	50
7 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43½	42½	42½
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	42	41⅞	41⅞
9 Indianapolis P&L 3½s'70	106	106	106
9 Ingersoll Rand 4½s'47	95⅛	95	95
1 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	108½	108½	108½
21 Interb R Tr 7s '32	58	57½	57½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	55½	55½	55½
74 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	59	58	59
2 Interlake Iron cv4s'47	80	80	80
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	111¼	111¼	111¼
15 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	83	82½	82½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	90½	89½	89½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	97½	97½	97½
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	97	97	97
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	82½	82½	82½
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	58½	58½	58½
16 Int T&T 5s '55	64	62	62¼
1 Jones&L'gh St14½s '61	92½	92½	92½
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	24½	24½	24½
5 K C South 5s 50	67¾	67¾	67¾
6 K C South 3s 50	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
3 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
12 Keith (B F)s 45	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
18 Kopper Co 4s 61	103	102¾	102⅞
3 Kersge Found 3½s 47	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	55	55	55
6 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	26½	26⅛	26⅛
2 Leh Val H Term5s54	44½	44½	44½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s40	46½	46½	46½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	16	15¾	16
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15½	15½	15½
3 Leh Val Term 5s 41asd	54½	54½	54½
1 Lex & East 5s 65	117½	117½	117½
2 Ligget & M 5s 51	130¾	130⅜	130¾
15 Liquid Carb 4s 47	108½	108¼	108¼
27 Loews 3½s 46	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Long Star Gs 3½s 53	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Lorillard Co 7s 44	128¼	128¼	128¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83½	83½	83½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
6 Louis & N un 4s 40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Louis & N 4s reg	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80½	80½	80½
1 LouGas & El 3½s 66	108	108	108
1 Manati Sug 4s '37	29	29	29
243 Manhat Ry 4s '90	55	53	53¼
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104	104
1 Met W S E Ch 4s '38	8¼	8¼	8¼
15 Mich Cons Gas 4s '63	101½	100½	100½
3 Mil Spart & NW 4s '47	11½	11½	11½
3 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
7 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	62½	62½	62½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	21¼	21	21
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '87	7½	7½	7½
1 M-K-T 4½s'78	19	19	19
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	33	33	33
19 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14¼	14¼	14¼
27 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	14¼	14	14
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14	14	14
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3½	3½
9 Mob & Oh 5s '38	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
7 Mob & O 4½s '77	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
7 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	110	109¾	109¾
14 Mon W Pa P S 6s '65	107½	107¼	107¼
33 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	99½	99½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35¼	35¼	35¼
3 Mont St T&T 3½s '68	109	109	109
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	105¾	105	105
31 Natl Steel 3s '65	102⅜	102	102⅛
10 New Eng T&T 5s '52	127½	-127½	-127½
7 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107¾	107½	107¾
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	103½	103½	103½
15 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
6 N Orl Term 4s '53	67¾	67¾	67¾
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51⅜	50½	50½
19 NYC 4½s 2013 A	43	44½	44½
10 NYC cn 4s '98	55	54	55

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
34 NYC 3¾s '46	75	74½	74¾
2 NYC cv3½s '52	56	56	56
9 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	45½	44½	44½
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '41	58	58	58
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	53¾	53	53
9 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	44½	44½	44½
7 NY Chi & StL 4s '46	72⅝	72½	72½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛
6 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	110¾	110¾	110⅞
5 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	58	56¾	56¾
1 NY Lack&W 4s'73A	50	50	50
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12¾	12½	12½
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13	13	13
10 NYNH&H 4s '56	12	12	12
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	5	5	5
4 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	6½	6½	6½
36 NY Steam 3½s '63	106¾	106½	106¾
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	111	111	111
2 NY Trap R 6s '46	84	84	84
18 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	87½	87⅛	87½
1 NYW&Bost4½s'46	2½	2½	2½
3 Niagara Fls P 3½s '66	103½	103½	103½
4 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	99¾	99½	99½
16 Norf Sou 5s '61A	9⅜	9¼	9¼
1 Norf & W 4s '96	123	123	123
16 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105⅝	105	105
10 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	104	104	104
10 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	104½	104½	104½
12 Noor Pac 6s 2047	54¼	52⅝	52⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	47	47	47
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	46¼	46¼	46¼
4 Nor Pac 4½s'2047	42⅜	42½	42½
8 Nor Pac 4s '97	67⅛	66¾	66¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	41½	41½
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110	109⅝	110
3 Ohio Ed 4s'87	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108⅛	108	108⅛
27 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	108⅜	108	108⅜
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106⅛	106	106
5 Or eSh Lin gtd 5s'46	113⅜	113⅛	113⅛
2 Oktahoma G&E 4s'46	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
6 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	74¾	74½	74¾
16 Pac Gas&El 3

Question Box of Civic Facts: N. Y. Municipal Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On the twenty-second floor of the Municipal Building in New York you will find Miss Rebecca Browning Rankin, who came to New York 20 years ago protesting that she wouldn't be here long because—well, you know what people say: "I like to visit New York, but I wouldn't live there if you gave me the place!"

Nobody gave Miss Rankin the place but, oddly enough, she is still here. In fact, as librarian of the Municipal Library she has so much work ahead of her that, even if she had not long since grown to love the city, she'd hardly be able to tell when she could get the time to go away from it.

If you were looking for a definition of Miss Rankin's job it would probably be "Question Answerer." Twice a week she conducts what is known as the City Question Box, over station WNYC. She has charge of the Information desk at the New York City Building at the World's Fair. She is the author of "New York Advancing," the authorized book about the city government, which had to be issued in a special World's Fair edition because there was every prospect of so many demands for it.

Information Please

"New York Advancing" has a lot of answers to questions in it. In fact it is one of the first things the staff reaches for when anyone approaches who has a questioning look on their faces. The kind of questions? Oh: How do you go about getting on the police force? What is the duty of Park Department employees? What time do the Fifth Avenue buses stop running at night, and begin again in the morning?

How far is it to Staten Island, and how late at night do the ferries run? There was a man who upset everybody one day. He came in clamoring to know who "handled graft" for the city. Turned out that what he wanted to know was who investigated cases charging graft!

The Mayor Is a Friend

Miss Rankin might not like her job so well if it weren't for Mayor La Guardia. She's an admirer of his. He calls her Rebecca, and she calls him the Major. She was in the Municipal Library when he was President of the Board of Aldermen—that would be 1920. She stayed in the library while he was in Congress, and when he came back to City Hall, this time as Mayor, he remembered her the minute he saw her.

She admires him because he believes in the value of information. Factual information. He's all for giving people the facts. In a way he's been one of her office's most diligent customers.

"The Mayor keeps asking for information," she says, smiling with satisfaction. "We give it to him." Sometimes, Miss Rankin thinks, he asks things just to find out if the staff knows 'em. The staff hasn't been stumped yet.

The Municipal Library is conducted as a branch of the New York Public Library. A copy of every document ever printed as part of the conduct of the city's affairs is on file there. Any citizen can use the library. Occasionally the Mayor thinks the staff has fallen short of the job it could have done on supplying information. Being a direct man, he says so.

"But if we think he's mistaken, we tell him so," Miss Rankin says "For we know he is a just man, and he will listen to reason. Also, when we do come up to snuff, he is very generous about praising the workers. That makes life in the library pleasant."

Knows Politics, Wants None

You might almost think that a woman whose business it had been for 20 years to know more and more—and MORE—about the functioning of vast civic machinery, the political and financial history of the city, its charters, enactments and most minute business details, might get something of a leaning toward some phase of political activity.

Miss Rankin smiles at that. "No thanks," she says. "I'm doing nicely where I am."

She was born in Ohio. She went to the University of Michigan, and to Simmons College in Boston. In 1936 the New York Women's City Club bestowed special honors on her as one of three individuals who "have rendered distinguished service to the City Government, without much public recognition." As far as Miss Rankin is concerned, you can keep the public recognition—so long as you let her have the work she enjoys in the Municipal Library.

New Ford Tractor Appears; Called Foolproof, Economical

DETROIT, June 29 (AP)—The mechanized farming unit which Henry Ford asserts will "revolutionize agriculture" and "make the horse and other draft animals economically obsolete," was brought out for its first public demonstration today.

It was shown in the process of construction on an assembly line set up in the famous "B" plant at Ford's River Rouge factory—where submarine chasers were built during the World War—and in action on the acres adjoining the Ford home in suburban Dearborn.

Mr. Ford invited news writers, representatives of farm magazines and agricultural experts to witness and participate in the demonstration.

The motor manufacturer described the new tractor and its related implements, the invention of Harry G. Ferguson, an Irish engineer, as an economical, foolproof and practically automatic unit of mechanized farm equipment that "will displace the horse on the farm just as the automobile displaced him on the road."

It will, Mr. Ford reiterated, shorten the work day of the average farmer, make farm work more attractive, and thus bring about a "much needed return to the land."

New Day for Farmers

A new age of mechanized farming, Mr. Ford said, "could have a most important economic effect, if adopted on a world-wide scale, of relieving the pressure of 'land hungry' nations for greater shares of the earth's surface."

Mr. Ford, ardent exponent of the philosophy that there is a use for everything grown in the soil—"even weeds"—added that "a widespread application of mechanized farming would concentrate the minds of people upon productivity and do away with fundamental threats to world peace."

The new tractor, a four-wheeled vehicle, has many revolutionary features, including an hydraulic mechanism that keeps the implement automatically at any desired depth regardless of the irregularities of the land surface, and a principle of automatic weight shifting that makes it impossible to up-end the tractor should the plow point become wedged under tree roots, rocks or other obstructions.

Outstanding Features

Of unusually light weight, the tractor operates on three forward speeds and a reverse, the speed being regulated by a small hand throttle. The tractor has a device for braking separately the huge, cleated, rubber-tired rear wheels. Thus, turning in a small space is possible. The plow, harrow, spreader or other implement coupled to the tractor can be lowered from the driver's seat.

When the plow point catches under an immovable obstruction the operator backs the tractor, raises the trailing implement by pressing a lever, then passes over the obstruction and again lowers the plow.

As Mr. Ford describes the new unit, its outstanding features are the elimination of excess weight in both tractor and implement and the application of a coupling principle that permits the necessary penetration and holds any implement in the hardest ground.

Mr. Ford already has given the tractor many bruising tests on the acres adjoining his home opposite the Ford engineering laboratory on U. S. Highway 112, about 10 miles west of Detroit.

He repeated today that he was seeking to simplify and reduce the farmer's toil rather than increase his aggressive production.

"This," he said, "will bring about a much-needed return to the land by the younger generation, heretofore discouraged by the volume of work and the small financial return from agricultural pursuits."

Arctic Ship Loads For 10,000-Mile Trip

MONTREAL (CP)—The supply ship Nascopie, which plies annually through ice-packed waters of the far north to posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived here today to take on cargo for her next 10,000-mile voyage inside the Arctic Circle.

Commanded by Capt. Thomas F. Smellie, the ship will sail soon for the north with Canadian Government natural scientists and technical men, Hudson's Bay Company officials and other passengers including Royal Canadian mounted policemen detailed for duty in Arctic posts.

Cargo ranges from kitchen sinks to motorboats and cans of maked beans to hard coal.

Blossoms 10 Years Old Yet as Fresh as Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Flowers that bloomed 10 years ago were exhibited in Sydney at the Meat Industry Exhibition.

They have been kept in a frozen block of ice and for 10 years have retained the freshness of their first bloom.

3,100 Longshoremen Start on Cargo Jam

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—More than 3,100 longshoremen plied cargo hooks to clear the freight jam on 44 ships left idle in bay ports by the 10-day waterfront tieup which ended June 27.

New friction between the Congress of Industrial Organizations men and employers, which developed when only a fraction of the workers expected turned up for duty, was ironed out by Wayne L. Morse, arbitrator, who warned:

"Whenever either side attempts to sabotage the order of the arbitrator there is nothing I can do but wish you well, but at the same time bid you get another arbitrator."

Bank to Aid Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—In a recent visit here, Sr. Luis Montes de Oca, Director of the Bank of Mexico, indicated that he would soon authorize the forming of a bank to finance small farmers and stock men, as distinct from the Agrarian Loan Bank which buys seed, machinery, and equipment for agrarians recently settled on government plots.

Statue of Liberty Sends Greetings To Eiffel Tower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, France's gift to America, has just sent greetings to Eiffel Tower on the occasion of the latter's observance of its fiftieth anniversary and Eiffel Tower has acknowledged the felicitation. The exchange was arranged jointly by the National Broadcasting Company and the Administration des Postes Telegraphes et Telephones, the official French broadcasting system.

New Yorkers, listening in, "saw" Paris by moonlight as described by Howard Claney, announcer for National Broadcasting Company at Eiffel Tower, felt "the soft Paris air, scented with late spring blossoms."

View from the Tower

"The River Seine, directly to the left," Mr. Claney told them, "is a streak of silver in the moonlight. Up the river are going barges and little steamers to the southwest of France. Ahead of them the river is like a silver mirror, but their trail leaves a knife-cut in the water.

"The city of Paris itself is a magnificent panorama of trees," he continued. "Little lights, like tiny Chinese lanterns, gleam in the house windows. Rome has its own kind of sky; Budapest another; London still another; but this one is blue."

Then Dan Russell, speaking from the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, gave the Parisian listeners-in their turn—a chance to "tour" Manhattan.

View From the Statue

"The sun is bright here," he said. "It is only 6:15 p. m. Up the Hudson goes a whole train of barges. The smoke stacks of Brooklyn factories are still gray against the sky.

"The city of skyscrapers itself looks like a little doll's town from here. From the very low buildings there is a gradual increase in height to the Empire State building, but the whole scene resembles something a couple of youngsters might have put together to make a miniature town.

"There is a closer bond than we thought between the two places from which we are broadcasting, for the iron framework which supports 'Liberty Enlightening the World' was designed and executed by Alexander Gustave Eiffel, engineer who gave France the Eiffel Tower."

Mayor Predicts Happier Families, Fewer Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Slum clearance will result in less domestic friction and happier families, and the time may come when New York City will be able to dispense with some of its Domestic Court relations facilities, in the opinion of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Laying the cornerstone of the new six-story $1,308,400 Domestic Relations Court building at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street here June 27, the Mayor voiced the hope that the co-called Children's Court would some day be called "a Children's Bureau for Adjustments."

"If our predecessors had had the social vision now accepted as a proper function of Government, we wouldn't need all the courthouses and jails today," he said. "I hope the time will come when I will be criticized for making this court as large as I have. I hope the time will come when people will wonder why we had such a large family court."

Recalling that the present city administration had converted many dumps and dilapidated areas into parks and playgrounds, Mayor La Guardia said he had been importuned to rebuild Brooklyn's old Raymond Street Jail.

"I am more concerned with using the limited resources that we have for building health centers, playgrounds and institutions of welfare than I am of providing de luxe accommodations for crooks and criminals," he added. "We have a very nice jail at Riker's Island—very nice and sanitary."

The new courthouse is being built with the aid of $588,789 Public Works Administration money and will replace the old Domestic Relations Court on East Fifty-seventh Street.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD WINNER brings quick profits. Sensational "Blue Ribbon" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 50c. Ten other popular boxes: Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-L, Boston, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY—Take orders for Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names inscribed. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1.00. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples Free. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. D-24 New York City.

BUSINESS SERVICE

BUSINESS advice and management, also 20 years' experience in Government departmental matters. MANGHUM & MANGHUM, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING
One-day service. Rolls developed, 16 Velox prints or 8 Velox prints, 2 enlargements, 25c. EXPERT STUDIOS, Dept. 17, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive double rooms $1 to $2 daily per person; private family; convenient transportation; permanent occupancy reasonable. DODGE, 216 Schenck Ave.

QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y., 213-09 Murdock Ave., M. Harrison—Double room; crib; parking privileges; private home, quiet; 30 mins. World's Fair; $2.50 double per day; reservations.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.—Cheerful rooms in private home; 30 minutes to Fair or Jones Beach; $1.00 per night. MRS. GEORGE KELLER, 171 Harvard Avenue. Tel. 2531J.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y., 3½ rooms, Cedarcrest Apts., 472 Gramatan Ave.—Attractive, cool, restricted; 40 min. to FAIR; $60. AGENT.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Lady to share cozy cottage, own living room and bedroom; unfurnished; oil heat; moderate rates. Newton North 0455-W after 5; convenient location.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—Furn. apt., overlooking Fenway, 2 rms., Kitchenette, bath, free gas, refrigeration; July 1 to Sept. 15; reasonably priced. Ken. 5217.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

EXPERIENCED young woman will be glad to drive you on long or short trips; low rates. Call Center Newton 3331 or 2946-W (Mass.).

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N.Y.C. TR.7-8195.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ROBIN'S NEST—Summer home, girls; loving care, constructive play; beach, woods; tutoring if desired. JESSIE DAIR CAPP, Valley Road, Westport, Connecticut.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LARGE modern 5-room cottage, boat, Crystal Lake, Gilmanton I. W., N. H.; $100 month. Phone Belmont 16-21. LAURENCE SCOVILL.

COUNTRY BOARD

HAPPY ACRES COUNTRY CLUB
MIDDLEFIELD, CONN.
A lovely Vacation Resort with excentional accommodations from $4.00 daily—$25 weekly including everything. No liquor; no tipping. Ideal for rest, recreation or study. Write for Free Booklet. Tel.: CIrcle 7-6322 (N. Y. City).

FURNITURE FOR SALE

GREAT SAVINGS exhibition samples recent Chicago Grand Rapids Furniture Shows. Beautiful bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, odd pieces, rugs, etc. Distributors of Simmons Beddinks. Wonderful opportunity for Brides. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY housekeeper, Christian Scientist, in gentleman's home in Brookline, Mass.; able to drive car. Com. 7725 (Boston) between 10 and 1 p. m.

HOUSES FURNISHED

COMPLETELY furnished 6 or 7 room house, gas and electricity, lawns, porches; fine section of Brookline, Mass.; $150 month. Box J-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSTRUCTION

SINGING — Speech, Breathing; Thorough training; mistakes individually corrected; European methods. Elizabeth Wachtel, 305 Carnegie Hall, COlumbus 5-8187, N. Y. C.

LINENS AND YARNS

RANAN'S OUTLET SHOP
Linens, Laces, Yarns, Infantwear
49 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN N. HUNTER
FOOD BROKER
39 Lewis Wharf, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 468 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

PAYING GUESTS

A PRIVATE estate, Monadnock region—1400 ft. elevation away from traffic; for discriminating guests; rates $21-$35; booklet. Highfields, Marlboro, New Hampshire. Tel. 8 ring 31.

BROOKSIDE INN, on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach; homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

SKY LINE FARM GUEST HOUSE—In Vermont hills; modern, clean, restful; rates reasonable; booklet. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury Vt.

PROPOSALS

INVITATION FOR BIDS. BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY. U. S. H. A.-AIDED HOUSING PROJECT, MASS. 2-3. The Boston Housing Authority will receive sealed bids for the construction of U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project, Mass. 2-3, located in the Mission Hill District, Boston, Massachusetts, until 12 o'clock noon, Daylight Saving Time, July 28, 1939, at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts, at which time and place all bids will be publicly opened and read aloud. Bids shall be submitted in triplicate in a sealed envelope, endorsed with the name of the bidder and marked "Mission Hill District, U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project, Mass. 2-3". Each proposal shall set forth separate bids for each of the following base proposals. BASE PROPOSAL NO. 1—Construction of all work of the entire project, including Site Developments, Landscape Work, Plumbing, Heating, and Electrical Work. BASE PROPOSAL NO. 2—Construction of all work of the entire project, including Site Developments, Landscape Work, Plumbing, Heating, and Electrical Work, omitting Buildings Numbered 18 and 19, as shown on plans. The attention of bidders is directed to the alternates under each base proposal. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a satisfactory performance bond, as set forth in the Specification. Attention is called to the minimum wage rates which must be paid on this project, as set forth in the schedule of minimum wage rates determined for this project by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under the provisions of Chapter 461 of Acts of 1935 and made a part of the specification. Attention is also called to the requirements relating to Workmen's Compensation and to conditions of employment. Contract documents, including plans and specifications, are on file at the office of the Boston Housing Authority at 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and may be obtained by depositing $125.00 in the form of a certified check payable to the Boston Housing Authority for each set of documents so obtained. The amount of the deposit will be refunded upon return of each set in good condition within 10 days after the opening of bids. A certified check or bank draft payable to the Boston Housing Authority, United States Government Bonds, or a satisfactory bid bond executed by the bidder and a surety company authorized to transact business in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the amount set forth in the Specification must be submitted with each bid. No bid shall be withdrawn for a period of sixty (60) days subsequent to the opening of bids without the consent of the Boston Housing Authority. The Boston Housing Authority reserves the right to reject any or all bids and waive any informalities either in the bidding or in the proposals. BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY. By John A. Breen, Chairman.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES—SALE OR RENT
Complete Service
PERCY M. BIBAS
97 Boston Post Road, Larchmount, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 983

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nice large room for two, private bath, twin beds; new home. 2920 38th St., Emerson 5022.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Windsap House—Quiet house, large rooms, innersprings, showers; Routes 7 and 12. Phone Bird, 574 Chenango St.

ROOMS TO LET

ASTORIA, N. Y., 32-06 47th St.—Beautifully furnished, large room, private apartment; privileges; near Fair; monthly; reasonable. RAvenswood 8-4482.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lady wishes to rent several well-furnished rooms in her private house; new innerspring mattresses and running water in each room; near subways and Christian Science church; permanent or transient. ELLIOTT, 50 Prospect Place.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Heights)—1-room apt., complete kitchen, semi-private bath; single, double room; all subways. 35 Monroe Pl. (IRWIN).

N. Y. C., 611 West 137th St. (Apt. 62)—Delightful, cool single, facing Hudson; homelike atmosphere, elevator, telephone; all transportation; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (9A)—Light, cool, outside, adjoining bath; clean, quiet home; refined surroundings; business preferred.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y., 8429 Lefferts Avenue—Single room in private home for business man; convenient to subway. Vir. 7-6907.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—One or two men; breakfast optional. 177 Drake Avenue, West New Brighton; 5-cent fare to ferry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street—Double or single room, semi-private bath; excellent meals if desired; also a one-room-and-kitchenette apartment.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9691
PARIS
58 Faubourg St.-Honoré Tel. Anjou 30-87
BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel. COMmonwealth 4330
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. LAckawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. RANdolph 7641
DETROIT
1-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TUcker 2151
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. SUtter 7240
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

BAYSIDE, L. I., N. Y., 45-33 215th St. Ba. 9-5567—3 attractive, airy rooms; lovely home; excellent transit; parking; $1.50 each. Hayden.

BEECHHURST, L. I., N. Y., 14-76 155th St.—Corner rooms; double beds; parking; near Fair; $15 weekly double. BECKER, Ind. 3-3533.

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y., 53-03 92nd St.—Cheerful; double, single; semi-private bath; 10 minutes World's Fair; $1.50 per person, special weekly rates; breakfast optional. Newtown 9-9155.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143 71 Ash Ave., Fl. 9-8461-J—Large double rooms, private home, lovely porch; residential section; 1½ blocks to church; 5 min. to Fair and transit. Lephardt.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 33-70 162nd St. Fl. 9-2400—2 large, cheerful rooms; refined, private home; choicest section; 5 minutes to Fair; free garage; $1.50 each daily. MAGLY.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-21 Sanford Ave.—Two attractive rooms, private house, near Christian Science church, short distance World's Fair; $1.50 each. WAY, Fl. 9-6742-J.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 61-16 169th St. Fl. 9-0766-J—4 airy, clean rooms; breakfast privileges; $1.50 each daily; weekly rates; direct highway to Fair. HENDRICKS.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 148-31 87 Rd.—PROTZMAN—Attractive double rooms; 10 min. to Fair by bus or subway; reasonable.

LYNBROOK, L. I.—Clean rooms, $1.50 person, near World's Fair; out of city traffic; near beaches; meals optional. RED ROBIN, Merrick Road, LYN. 6346.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—C 96 Locust Ave.—Rooms, private bath; grounds; garage; near Fair, bus, boat; references.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Large, light double room near bath; breakfast optional; parking free. Tel. 1409-W Pelham. References exchanged.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—If you desire to spend a few days or longer within 30 minutes of Jones Beach or the World's Fair, write for accommodations now; $1.00 per night. MRS. H. VERVOORT, 31 Yale Place. Tel. 1815.

WHITESTONE, L. I., N. Y., 149-58 16th Road—Very attractive corner rooms, excellent beds, accommodations for 6; $1.50 per person; private home; good transit. SPREEN, Ind. 3-6193.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

HIGH SCHOOL girl, 16, responsible, wishes summer occupation, country preferred. Write Box E-14, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

ATTRACTIVE home surrounded by beautiful gardens in Monadnock region; will take paying guests; excellent table; rates reasonable. Apply to MABEL TURNER, Antrim, N. H.

PINE LODGE—Quiet country home, pleasant surroundings, large lawn, home cooking. MRS. A. J. HAWKES, Lyndonville, Vermont.

SCITUATE, MASS., 45 minutes south of Boston, wooded Mann Hill, overlooking Massachusetts Bay; exclusive guest houses; cottages, bathing; $25 up. HOOD HOUSE, Egypt, Mass.

SPEND your vacation at Camp Delaware on beautiful Delaware River in Catskills; boating, swimming and outdoor games; good food, comfortable beds; $2.50 per day, $15 weekly. Send for folder. W. B. MAKWELL, Lordville, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS

SALT BOX COTTAGE, 7 rooms; 25 minutes from New Milford, Conn.; fully equipped, linen, silver. Write Box R-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TOUISSETT HIGHLANDS, R. I.—Waterfront, new 5-room Cape Cod furnished, all improvements; fireplace; garage; beautiful location. For information, 103 Grove Ave., E. Providence, R. I.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fashion Fireworks for the 4th!
Sale! Summer Dresses
Cool Beauties at $4
for misses, women, little women
HOWLAND'S

MEIGS SALE!
Women's Washable
SUMMER FROCKS $2.97
Reg. $3.95 Second Floor

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 4684
Hours: 9-12 Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TENNIS
Rackets .....$2.50 to $14.00
Presses ..... .75
Covers ..... .25
Balls ..... 3 for $1.00
Pennsylvania—Dunlop—Spence
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 805

Metropolitan Cleaning & Dyeing Est.
TAILORING—PRESSING
Post Rd., Riverside, Old Green 7-0444

The Rosemary Laundry Co.
American Institute of Laundering
Telephones: Greenwich 1448-2006

Your Favorite Program Wherever You May Be, on a Pick Me Up Portable Radio
Priced from $19.95
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

SUGAR COOKIES
"Like Grandma Used to Make"
15c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Why not try Fro-Joy, Sealtest Ice Cream of the month
FRESH STRAWBERRY or ORANGE SHERBET
for dinner tonight
396 W. MAIN ST.
General Ice Cream Corp.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

McWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

ROSE BEAUTY SALON
announces
NEW LOCATION
If your hair isn't becoming to you you should be coming to me.
EDITH K. ANDERSON
19 Walnut Street Phone 523

ALEX'S DRESS SHOP
Smart Economy Special!
Entire Stock Reduced
Reg. $5.95 and $10.95
Now Selling for $3.95 and $5.95
21 WALNUT ST. PH. 2776

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

ALL RAIL COAL CO.
High Grade
COAL—COKE—OIL
38 Center Street

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Orange St., corner of Elm

Ann Allen Gowns
24 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y° OLD° HARD° WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CROSSWAYS at Wilton, Conn. Route 7
LUNCHEON—AFTERNOON TEA—DINNER
A charming old house built about 1735
Outdoor Dining Tel. Wilton 31

For the Holiday!
BOSTONIANS—*for Men!*
ENNA JETTICKS—*for Women!*
BUSTER BROWN—*for Children!*
Arnold's Boot Shop
64 WALL STREET, NORWALK

Holiday Hints!
GLOVES—BAGS
in White and Colors
HOSIERY—in Latest Shades!
COSTUME JEWELRY
MALLETTE'S
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

FOR THE "FOURTH"!
Fireworks Novelties
Assortments $1.00 and Up
Loft Candies
TARLOV'S
FREE DELIVERY 44 WALL ST.

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

WEDDING GIFTS
Individual China and Silver Pieces. Sets of Flatware—Watches—Rings—Brooches—Bracelets—Necklaces, etc.
Deferred Payment Plan
FRANK LAUDER
90 WASHINGTON, SOUTH NORWALK

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Ph. 966

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Take advantage of our new extended charge service
CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1892

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St. Phone 3-3171
Playclothes and Swim Suits
for the entire family

BEN'S SERVICE STATION
GASOLINE, OIL and ACCESSORIES
TIRES—TUBES
Tel. 4-3888 703 MAIN STREET

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our store is remodeled and we are sure you will like the new arrangement of departments and show tables.
We welcome you to the new order of things here.

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN.

Summer Smartness at All Times
"KAY DUNHILL" *Wash Frocks*
$3.98 up — *Second Floor*
HOWLAND-HUGHES

A New Selection of
Summer White Hats
in straws and felts $2.98 and up
A Complete Selection of Turbans $1 to $2.98
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Our method of blanket cleaning prevents moths
Blankets are returned to you in moth proof bags 50c up
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

TIRES
Norwalk Tire & Battery Co.
356 East Main St.
James A. Millar Phone 3-5472

For Home! For Cottages!
Colored Net Curtains
Five solid shades to select from—tailored style—hemmed and headed ready to use. 49c pr.
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625 Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If you want quick action
Harford REALTY CO
Insurance Mortgages Apartments Rented
A. Wilhelm, Jr.
Mrs. B. H. B. Ennis, Jr.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
MODERNIZED DEPARTMENTS
Make your shopping more delightful and more convenient
Visit Whitney's Soon
Albany, N. Y.

Smart Swim Suits
By Vassar
GANTNER-WIKIES
Priced Upward From $1.95
BEACH ROBES $3.00 UP
Luddy
92 STATE STREET

New York World's Fair
◆ LUGGAGE ◆
Hartmann Sky Robe—The Tourobe Wardrobe—Bond Streeter—Holds Men's Clothes Wrinkle Free
BOYCE AND MILWAIN
66 AND 68 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

World's Fair Visitors will love the Comfort and Style of this Season's white shoes—from I. Miller, Footsaver, Dr. Locke, Vitality, Florsheim, Bostonian.

Before you go on your VACATION
Be sure you have plenty of sports clothes. You'll find complete stocks of whatever you need in our sportswear departments—Second Floor.
at McLEAN'S

Gay, Brief Jantzen Swimwear
—the ultimate in 1939 water fashions. Priced from 4.95.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

RUGS—UPHOLSTERY
Shampooed—Repaired—Stored
Dealers in Orientals—Domestics—Rug Pads
Imperial Rug Company
1179 Yonkers Ave., Sherwood Park
Tel. Beverly 8661

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3253

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fashions for the Outdoor Life
HENS & KELLY CO.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Your Charge Account Invited

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE
MEATS—POULTRY—FISH
Boiled Hams and Cold Cuts Our Specialty
We Deliver UN. 8480

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Fruits and Vegetables
fresh daily
CHARLES DISTEFANO
Woodside Ave. and So. Main St.
Phone 4770

Get Your Complete Wardrobe at Once
Use Our Extended Payment Plan
H. I.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

Women's FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK. White Kid Shoes made from LEVOR white kid leather are now ready for your inspection
$5.00 to $6.50
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

Ice Cream Center
Marian Margaret Ice Cream Fountain Service
Ice Cream Specialties for Festive Occasions
106 N. Aurora St. Phone 2201

Long Island

BALDWIN

Grand 5c-10c-$1.00 Store
92 Merrick Road, Baldwin, N. Y.
We carry a complete line of Picnic Goods—Bathing Caps—Swimming Tubes—Beach Ball and Toys
And Thousands of Little Items you need all the time.
Prices Always Lowest

BREINER'S
SODAS SUNDAES
CANDY
Schrafft's and Whitman's Chocolates
Celebrate the Fourth of July with an ICE CREAM PARTY
Variety of Delicious Flavors in Bulk, Brick or Novelty Forms.
96 MERRICK ROAD BALDWIN 878

YOUR
Baldwin Gift Shop
invites your summer patronage.
We Always Have Attractive Gift Novelties
Special—Kleinert's Bathing Bags 50c
ED. STEINER, Prop. 100 MERRICK RD.

The Baldwin Soda Shop
9 So. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I.
ICE CREAM
for the Fourth!
SODAS—SUNDAES—CANDIES
Luncheon, Sandwiches, Dinner

SUPERIOR ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Residing
All Work Guaranteed
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
3 Elmwood St. Tel. Baldwin 5360

FAR ROCKAWAY

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
WASH SUITS
STAY SMART-LOOKING
LONGER
after Pilgrim's extra rain-repellent rinse that prevents their shrinking, increases their resistance to wrinkling, and makes them repel moisture.
Four separate pressing operations, each on a different and special dress, shape your suits naturally . . . literally form-fit them to your body.
Pilgrim Laundry Serves
Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Far Rock. 7-6907

SELMAR FORM STUDIO
Foundation Garments
Gifts—Furniture Novelties—Lamps
1910 Mott Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CROCKER-EVANS
41-27 MAIN STREET FLUSHING 9-6056
for
RADIO
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
and
SERVICE

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
Dedicated to Foot Comfort for the Entire Family
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958

Men's and Boys'
Summer Sports Apparel
CAMP EQUIPMENT
MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street Ind. 3-2660
Open Evenings

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEACH TOGGERY
for Your July 4th Week End
Barclay
Open Evenings
72-36 AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-9585

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

Carol Green's
Headquarters for
Beautiful Beach and Vacation Wear
Bathing Suits—Slacks—Shorts
Culottes and Complete Play Clothes
We feature a special selection of regular and extra sizes.
60 SO. MAIN STREET Tel. Free. 6163

DANZIGER
70 So. Main Street, Freeport
Vacation Luggage
Jantzen Swim Suits
Sporting Goods

GUSTAVE
HAIRDRESSING
Hair Cutting and Styling
Individualized Permanents
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

Let Us Put Your Car in Tip-Top Shape
for summer driving ahead
Sonny's Service Station
W. H. LONGE, Prop.
SPECIALISTS
in Greasing, Simonizing, Washing, and Polishing
E. Sunrise Hwy. and Henry St. Ph. Free. 4977

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
JANTZEN BATHING SUITS
Sizes 32 to 48
Slacks—Play Suits
Beach Apparel
41 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2693

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
42 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

For LAWN FURNITURE
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

ALBERTS FURNITURE CO.
Quality Furniture for Less Money
Budget payments to suit your convenience
267 Front Street Hempstead 1603

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

For Fourth of July Visit Our
CABANA SHOP
Smart Beachwear, Playclothes, Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, and Corsets
Carol Green's
253 Fulton Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
60 Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
52 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

CAMP BLANKETS
Khaki and Gray 1.98
Camp Outfits at Reasonable Prices
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 MAIN STREET (next to State Theatre)
Open Evenings

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—Independence 3-4358

Shop at the
ARROW SHIRT STORE
37-16 82 STREET
For your fancy and white shirts in all sizes and sleeve lengths, and a fine selection of
SPORTSWEAR
SHELLEY STORES, INC.
Hav. 9-8927 37-16 82 Street

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

RADIO REPAIRS
RECORDS *and* SHEET MUSIC
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
37-65 82ND STREET HAV. 9-5555

Star Vacuum Cleaner & Repair Co.
ALL MAKES
New and Rebuilt Cleaners
Cleaners rented 1-day service
No Charge for Estimates
Phone or Ask for Free Trial
37-67 86th Street at Roosevelt
NEWTOWN 9-3066

LYNBROOK

Bathing and Sport Apparel
Agency for
JANTZEN BATHING SUITS
I. JACOBSON & SON
21 Atlantic Avenue
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given

Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Nationally Advertised Brands of
Men's Wear
at Popular Prices
D. & J. LEVY
29 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

MANHASSET

Phone: MAnhasset 2290
BAUER'S
Quality Meat Market
a Branch of Great Neck
Quality and Economy
368 Plandome Road

QUEENS VILLAGE

SCHARF HEATING AND APPLIANCE CORP.
Taste Preserver
NORGE
Cold, Moist SYNCHRONIZER
ALLOWANCE ON YOUR OLD REFRIGERATOR
94-89 217 ST. Tel. Hollis 5-4680

RICHMOND HILL

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

Gifts Galore at
E. D. RUMMEL
JEWELER
116-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

Chertow Luggage Shop
Suitcases—Trunks
Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas—Novelties
115-17 JAMAICA AVE. VIR. 7-0624

BEACHWEAR CORSETS
DOCTROW'S, INC.
101-05 Jamaica Avenue
Cleve. 3-6916
LINGERIE BAGS

MARLENE'S
Custom Furrier
Cold Storage
DRESS SHOP
115-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2924

½ YEARLY SALE
Women's Quality Shoes
$3.60 up
Value to $10.00
Edwards—Children's Shoes
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 JAMAICA AVE.

YOUR RUGS
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored
by Armenian Experts
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-8756

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill. 2-4001

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636-8637

SPRINGER'S
Ladies' and Men's Wear
LOCAL AGENT
Ladies' Berkshire Hosiery
116-16 JAMAICA AVENUE

D. ARNOWITZ
CLOTHIER and TAILOR
Summer Apparel—Sportswear
Ensembles—Slacks—Sport Shirts
105-22 JAMAICA AVE.

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON

Machineless Permanent Waving
Razor Hair Styling
117-10 HILLSIDE AVE.
R. K. O. BLDG.
Virginia 7-9767

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Vacation Needs for GENTLEMEN
Jantzen Swimwear
McGregor Sportwear
Jarman Sport Shoes
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS • HATTERS
9105 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. FILLING STATIONS
INC.
Mobilgas
South Park and Lincoln Avenues

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown
Men's Wear
Bathing Suits and Sportswear
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Leab & Meyers
Oldest established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DALES
for Distinctive Men's Wear
930 FLATBUSH AVE. BU. 4-8804

!Vacation Needs!
Electric Fans
Camp and Beach Chairs
Hardware—Lamps—Locksmiths
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
865 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-7714

RUGS
Shampooed—Resized—Mothproofed
6 months' free storage
8 x 10 Domestic $4.00
Complete Cleaning and Tailoring Facilities
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARBER SERVICE
at
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
111 East 48th St. WI. 2-5900

Staten Island

ST. GEORGE

Special Independence Day Dinner
Served from
12 Noon Till 6 P. M., Price 75c
at the
GREY COURT TEA ROOM
62 WALL STREET, ST. GEORGE
Personal Attention Given to Parties
Phone Gib. 7-1809—Fern E. Westover

NIAGARA FALLS

At Your Service
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil, or tires checked.
GAS TIRES
LUBRICATION
F. J. Coppins & Son
2784 Main Street
Routes 18, 104 and 31

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PORT CHESTER

TAILORED BY GOODALL
Palm Beach
FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
Suits for Business and Sports, in Whites and Colors 15.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
Semi-Annual
SAMPLE SALE of LINGERIE
SECOND FLOOR

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

E. G. Hubbard
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Distributor
Tydol Gasoline
Veedol Oils and Lubricants
U. S. Tires and Batteries
Courteous and Efficient Service
Every Hour, Every Day, Every Way
Hubbard's Tydol Service Stations
On main routes to the World's Fair

JULY 4th SPECIALS
BETTER COTTONS .. 1.59 up
SUN SUITS ..... 1.00 up
BATHING SUITS .... 1.95 up
WHITE SUITS ..... 1.95 up
BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Prop.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

S. J. Reynold's Garage
633 Main St., Official AAA, Phone 5810
Auto-Body Works. Painting, Trimming. We correct Frames—Axles — Wheels — Lubrication — Repairing—Electrical Work. Plymouth—De Soto Sales and Service. 24-Hour Towing.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

FINEST FUEL OIL COAL COKE
A. R. MILLER INC.
PHONE GEN. 20 . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells venue
We deliver. Culver 451-452

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Recommended by
DUNCAN HINES'
Adventures in Good Eating
Closed Sundays during July and August

RENT A CAR
Drive It Yourself
Fords Plymouths Chevrolets
Pay by the Mile
Main 6429 68 Broad Street

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Bldg.
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

W. D. Rowe, Jr.
Paperhanging—Painting
Estimates Gladly Given
191 Gen. Pk. Blvd. Genesee 3277

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
Low Spring Prices
'blue coal'—COKE
OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

NEW YORK

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

PHONE 4-4811
Barneys
We carry a full line of
Heinz Products
Quality Groceries
BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Smart Spectator Dresses
Ideal for Summer Wear
Lady Lee-Evelyn Shop
249 STATE STREET TEL. 4-8814

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

TROY

ROYAL RUG AND CARPET CLEANERS
Special—9x12 rug thoroughly shampooed, $2.45. Also rug repairing and upholstery cleaning.
7 Humiston Phone Troy 7265

SEELEY MILLINERY
White Hats, $2.00 and up
402 Fulton Street, Troy, New York

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

LUGGAGE
Leather Goods Handbags
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 625 EAGLE ST.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Shirt Sale
We're not in the habit of holding a shirt sale every day or two, so here's good news for men. Shirts of fine quality broadcloth in white only and smartly patterned madras shirts. All from our regular stock of the usual $1.50 and $1.65 qualities—your choice . . . $1.29
Or Two for $2.50
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

FOR GOOD ROADS and SAFETY Use The Famous TRENTON LIMESTONE
Crushed in All Sizes for Every Purpose. AGRICULTURE LIME — For Better Crops.
L. & M. STONE CO.
Quarry Prospect, N. Y. Office
Quarry Phone 406 Mayro Bldg.
Barneveld 11 Utica
Night Phone Phone 4-2315
Barneveld 29F22

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

"LYNN" POT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts.
Utica

Shop at the
Sanitary Super Market
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wispese
Soft as a Whisper
By Vanue, N. Y. C.
2.50
A brand new Girdle for All-Around Wear.
Full Fashioned
Seamless
Colors:
Tearose—White
Sizes: Small Medium Large
Without Panel 2.00
WEIN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
Also now featuring a complete line of Beach Wear, Bathing Suits, Slack Sets, etc.
82 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2656

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

WE INVITE

Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones: W. P. 84 Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING COOKING PRODUCTS
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 E. Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726

Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

I pushed my plate away from me,
But Mom did not approve;
She said it should remain untouched
For waiters to remove.

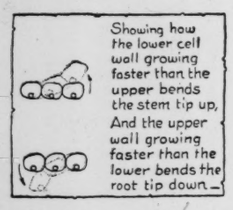
R.C.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Plant Roots Grow Down and Plant Stems Grow Up?

Naturalists use the term "positive geotropism" to indicate the tendency of plant roots to go down, and "negative geotropism" for the tendency of stems to grow up. And they say that gravitation is the cause of geotropism.

Plants can be fooled by substituting centrifugal force for the force of gravity. An experiment in which seedlings were planted round the rim of a vertical wheel which then was kept rotating rapidly resulted in the stems all growing toward the hub of the wheel



Showing how the lower cell wall growing faster than the upper bends the stem tip up, And the upper wall growing faster than the lower bends the root tip down.

and the roots all growing away from the hub. The experiment shows that it is the force or pressure, whether centrifugal or gravitational, which causes stems to go up and roots to go down.

If a seedling is placed in a horizontal position, the growing tip of the stem will shortly begin to turn upward, and the corresponding part of the root will bend downward. It is thought that these growing tips contain cells or extremely tiny compartments whose walls are lined with what is called "protoplasm," which is the growing substance in the plant. Inside these tip cells are thought to be tiny grains of solid starch, so much smaller still than the cell that the starch pellets can roll about freely.

As long as the plant is straight up and down, and the grains of starch rest on the bottom of the cells, the sides of the cells develop equally. But if the plant is bent sidewise, gravity causes the starch pellets to rest on the side wall rather than on the bottom of the cells. In the stem tip cells, the lower wall is thus caused to grow faster than the upper wall, and bends the tip upward. In the root tip cells, the upper wall grows faster than the lower, and the tip bends downward. The bending continues until the stem again points upward and the root downward; but just how the starch grains produce this result is not yet fully discovered.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

HE hath great tranquillity of heart that setteth nothing by praisings or blamings.
—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

Parliamentary Practice

Board Election

Question: (a) Our bylaws read: "A majority of votes cast shall be necessary to elect." In electing a board of five, does this not mean that each one of the five should have a majority of votes cast? With about 16 members voting, for instance, it has sometimes seemed that, except in case of a tie, the first five receiving the highest number of votes have been declared elected.

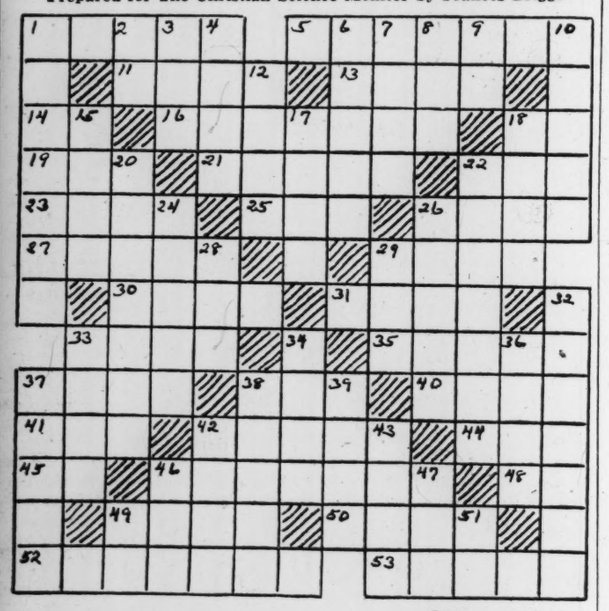
(b) The bylaws also provide that "all ballots must contain names equivalent to the number to be elected." A member contends that this means that if two of the five have been elected, the ballots should still contain five names. Is that correct?

Answer: (a) If 16 votes are cast, the majority is nine. Only those having nine or more votes are elected, provided that should more than five candidates receive nine or more votes, the five receiving the highest number are elected. If fewer than five receive nine or more votes, those persons are elected, and another ballot is taken to fill the remaining places. On the next ballot the majority depends upon the number of votes cast on that ballot.

(b) No. The bylaw means that there should always be written on the ballot names equal to the number of places to be filled. If two are elected on the first ballot, there remain three places to fill, and the next ballot should contain three names to be considered valid. If another is elected on the second ballot, each member would have to vote for two on the third ballot, and so on. The provision is of doubtful merit.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was elder brother of the evangelist John?
5—Nineveh was capital of what ancient country?
11—A baker's peel removes bread from what?
13—What is main story of a literary composition?
14—Pages (abbr.)
16—If you visited Ancona, whom would you see (sing.)?
18—Symbol for masurium is what?
19—Domestic swine is what?
21—What is a bud variation?
22—Who is hero of a Kipling novel of life in India?
23—Who was one of dukes of Edom?
25—What noun suffix signifies "action"?
26—Who was father of Shaphat?
27—What is that part of axis of flower which bears floral leaves?
29—Who was father of Joseph, husband of Virgin Mary?
30—What island of Dutch East Indies is west of Sumatra?
31—What is a river of New Mexico and Arizona?
33—Who was a famous Scottish-American inventor?
35—What is a river of Chile flowing to Pacific?
37—What shark is found in warmer parts of Atlantic Ocean?
38—Where is Aalborg (abbr.)?
40—What would you call place for playing pall-mall?
41—One of principal divisions of a play is what?
42—What river of Germany is about 280 miles long?
44—Who was a son of Zophah?
45—Symbol for thorium is what?
46—What place was a part of Paul's missionary field?
48—What islands are situated between North and South America (abbr.)?
49—What is a hammer used in breaking stone or mineral?
50—Something very small is called what?
52—What city of ancient Egypt was on western bank of Nile?
53—Who composed music to Ibsen's "Peer Gynt"?

Down

1—Who was one of three sons of Noah?
2—Hannibal is in what State (abbr.)?
3—Who was a king or prince of Midian?
4—Collection of books forming a unit is what (pl.)?
6—What is a mass of pyramidal form?
7—What is a thin, narrow bar of wood or metal?
8—How did Milton write "yonder"?
9—Right (abbr.).
10—What place was on border of Naphtali (Josh. 19:33)?
12—What is a manufacturing city of California?
15—What is name of a city of Illinois?
17—What is a city of western Poland?
18—What is a seaport of northeastern Sarawak?
20—What is a manufacturing city of Kansas?
22—Who was father of Ahab, false prophet?
24—What is a volcanic mountain of Andes?
26—Where did David defeat Syrians collected by Hadarezer?
28—What is one of Cape Verde Islands?
29—In speaking of Biblical Ishbah, what pronoun would you use?
32—What is a seaport of southeastern Juand, Denmark?
33—What famous German composer was born in 1685?
34—Color oakwood is what?
36—What is an implement for breaking up the soil?
37—Who was fourth son of Eliphaz?
38—The Peacock Throne was constructed where?
39—Devices for catching are what?
42—Where is Walla Walla (abbr.)?
43—What was an article of Jewish adornment in Bible times?
46—Hiatus is what?
47—What is body of earth's atmosphere?
49—Millimeter (abbr.).
51—Porcelain tokens, used as money in Siam, are called what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Birthplace of Glaciers

Monitor Camera Club from Miss G. Bertelsman, Grasmere, Westmorland, Eng.

Monte Rosa, Switzerland

Daily Anecdote

Never Too Old

Once when Sarah Bernhardt was playing in America, Conried, the noted impresario of a German theatrical company sent a representative to the great French actress to inform her that he desired to do her homage by giving a special play in her honor.

After her visitor had explained the purpose of his visit, she said, "That is very kind of Mr. Conried. Tell him I shall be happy to attend." And then she added, "One can always learn so much from a good German company."

Bernhardt never hesitated to admit that she was not too old to learn.

Fun in Signs

Monitor Camera Club from W. G. Shipway, Bristol, Eng.

Suitable Name Found in St. Ives, Cornwall

In Lighter Vein

Too Busy to Play

David's mother was preparing for a large party and the lad was very much interested in the plans. A friend somewhat older tried to get the child to come and play, but David refused saying, "I have to help my mother get ready for the party."

"Huh, what can you do about a party?" asked the older boy in a disgusted tone.

"Well, I can taste the eats," contended David.—Indianapolis News.

Hm-m!

"Say, haven't I seen that face of yours some place else?"

"Nope, it's never been anywhere but where it is now."—Our Paper.

Ahem!

"Say, driver, you gave me the wrong change."

"Well, you can't expect cab drivers and accountants for one dollar."

Speaking of Fish

"Are you the boiled cod, sir?" asked the dilatory waiter.

"No," replied the weary customer. "I'm just a lonely sole with an empty place and I want to fillet."—Kentish Mercury.

Ahem!

"I wonder if we will ever have a machine to do our thinking for us?"

"We do now. They call them political machines."

Cheap Board and Room

Landlady: "I won't charge you for breakfast, seeing you didn't eat any."

Boarder: "That's good—I couldn't sleep either."—People's Journal (Dundee).

Obedient

"My father's a policeman. What does your father do?"

"Whatever ma tells him."

Peace Point

If war were to come we would have to sacrifice, even though we would not support it. Let us do our sacrificing now, for peace.—Marion Kline.

Bible Facts

'Mary, Wife of Cleophas'

In the nineteenth chapter of his Gospel, John refers to "Mary the wife of Cleophas" (literally "Mary of Clopas") as standing by the cross at the time of Jesus' crucifixion (verse 25).

In Greek, as in our English translation, there exists a certain degree of ambiguity in this verse which reads: "Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene"—words which could be read as implying that "Mary of Clopas" was the sister of Mary the virgin. Commentators, however, noting among other things the improbability of two sisters bearing the same name, are inclined to the view that four different women are mentioned in this verse.

According to the early writer Hegesippus, Clopas was the brother of Joseph, and on this view the two Marys would be sisters-in-law. If, as some hold, Clopas is another name for Alphaeus, then he and his wife Mary had a son numbered among the apostles (Luke 6:15; Mark 16:1).

A Verse for Today . . .

But thou, O LORD, art a God full of compassion, and gracious, longsuffering, and plenteous in mercy and truth.—Ps. 86:15.

Party Fun

Forfeits

Sometimes it is difficult to think up something new in the line of forfeits. Here are a few that have given us loads of fun. Try them

1. Leave the room with two legs and come back with six. This seemingly impossible task is absurdly simple. All the victim has to do is to go out of the room and return with a chair.

2. To keep on yawning until you can make somebody else yawn.

3. Put two chairs back to back, take your shoes off, and jump over them. (Jump over the shoes, of course.)

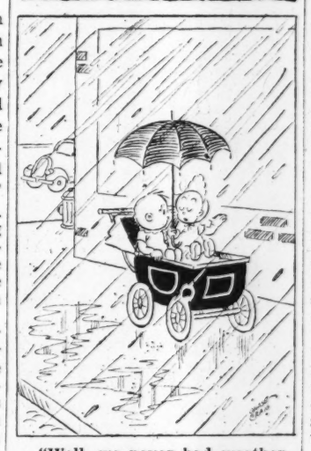
4. Say the alphabet backward.

5. Stand in the middle of the room in any position six people like to put you in.

6. Do the opposite of what everyone tells you to do.

7. Sing in one corner of the room, dance in the second, laugh in the third, and cry in the fourth.—Mrs. T. N., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Little Chauncey



"Well, we never had weather like this under Hoover, did we?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

More Stately Mansions

New York

Eric and Tom were two young men employed in an architect's office. Hearing belatedly of an opportunity to submit plans in a competition, they worked steadily on their separate designs. On the last day when the drawings must be mailed in order to reach their destination in the prescribed time, Tom and Eric were each putting the final touches on their work.

They remained in the office at noon and had lunch sent in. Through an inadvertence, a bottle of chocolate milk was spilled over Eric's drawings. Realizing that due to financial obligations and responsibilities the competition was even more important to Eric than to himself, Tom at once abandoned his own plans and helped Eric to copy his work. It was late in the evening when the two young men finished the last line and drove to the airport, where the drawings were safely deposited in a westbound plane.

Tom completed his own drawings in spare time and put them away, where they were forgotten in the press of new work.

Some months later, a world-famous architect was visiting in New York. He had decided to give the opportunity of a year's travel and study to some young architect whose work should prove him eligible. Among other organizations, he visited the one which employed Tom and Eric. He talked to the president of the firm, and asked to see some of the drawings which were on file.

So on this day Tom's plans, which had been the very embodiment of a beautiful conception, came to light. On enquiring why such a splendid piece of work had been filed away, the visitor learned the story of Tom's sacrifice. He at once asked that Tom be brought in to meet him.

"Here is the man for the opportunity," he remarked, "for he has shown that he has character as well as talent and practical knowledge. That fineness in him will show up in his buildings one of these days."

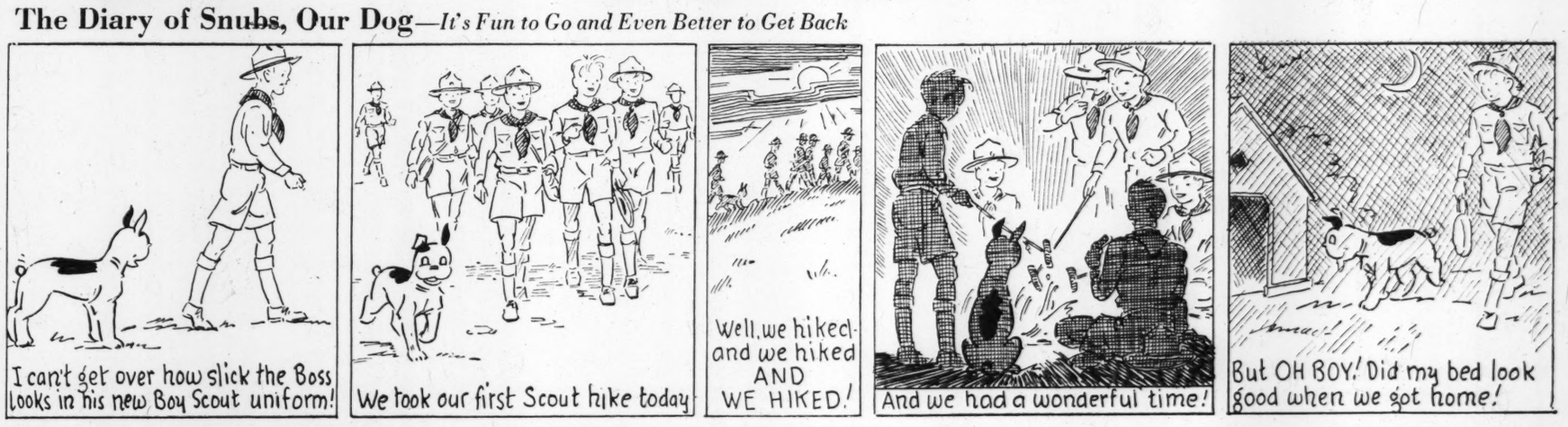
This prophecy has since been happily fulfilled.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Modest Man Again*

By LE PELLEY

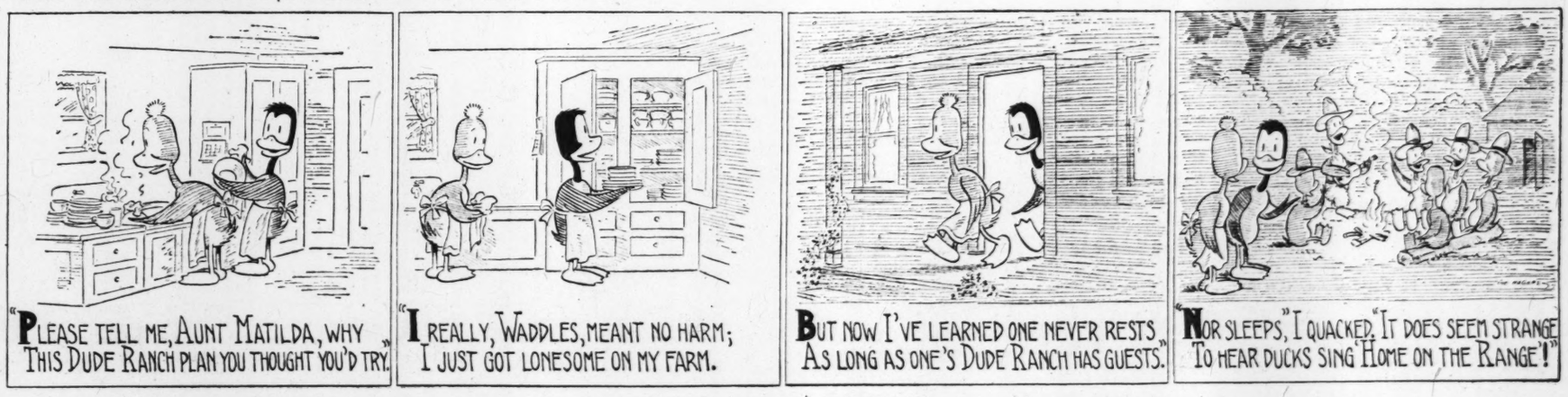
READING UP ON THE RULES ??
YES — FIVE CARS ARE ENTERED: MARMADUKE'S No. 7, STICKY STANLEY'S BLUE ARROW — TWO OTHER CARS FROM DOWN-STATE, AND OURS
RULES
MARMADUKE WANTS SOMEONE TO HELP HIM IN THIS RACE AND I VOLUNTEERED — IS THAT ALL RIGHT ?
SURE
AFTER ALL, IT'S JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT — MAY THE BEST CAR WIN...
THANKS..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's Fun to Go and Even Better to Get Back*


I can't get over how slick the Boss looks in his new Boy Scout uniform!
We took our first Scout hike today
Well, we hiked and we hiked AND WE HIKED!
And we had a wonderful time!
But OH BOY! Did my bed look good when we got home!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Farm Goes West*

By THE HAGERS


"PLEASE TELL ME, AUNT MATILDA, WHY THIS DUDE RANCH PLAN YOU THOUGHT YOU'D TRY.
"I REALLY, WADDLES, MEANT NO HARM; I JUST GOT LONESOME ON MY FARM.
BUT NOW I'VE LEARNED ONE NEVER RESTS AS LONG AS ONE'S DUDE RANCH HAS GUESTS.
"NOR SLEEPS," I QUACKED. "IT DOES SEEM STRANGE TO HEAR DUCKS SING 'HOME ON THE RANGE'!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Class Struggle Among Nations

An important aspect of the present era of international high tension is the development of a class-struggle psychology among nations. Germany, Italy and Japan, which have entirely repressed or greatly restricted the familiar disputes between labor and capital within their borders, often pose as injured "proletarian" nations which are being shut out of their fair share of economic benefits by the "plutocratic democracies."

Quite significant in this connection is an excerpt from a recent editorial in a leading National Socialist newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter:

> The democratic Western powers today play the part of an over-rich capitalist who stubbornly refuses a piece of bread to a hungry man and then screams "aggression," "assault," when the hungry man at last seizes the bread himself.

And Popolo d'Italia, a newspaper which Signor Mussolini often employs as a medium for expressing his views, emphasized a fact which is too often overlooked when it recently brought out a certain psychological affinity between Communism and Fascism, writing:

> An abyss separates Communism from Fascism and an abyss, no less profound, separates it from the democracies. But the two abysses are entirely different. For Fascism and Communism are two revolutions.

The line-up between poor and rich nations is not, to be sure, altogether clearcut. Poland, which is closely allied with Great Britain and France, has no colonies and its standard of living is appreciably lower than that of Germany. The Soviet Union, whose position is more ambiguous, also has a standard of living that suggests Asia rather than Europe.

Between Germany, Italy and Japan, however, there is a certain bond of common historical development, despite their widely different national cultures and temperaments. These three nations arrived late on the world stage, Germany and Italy because of their retarded realization of national unity, Japan because of its two and a half centuries of self-imposed seclusion. All found the richest colonial areas of the world already pre-empted. All have committed themselves to the philosophy of improving their position by means of powerful armaments and by the use of force or the threat of force.

Overwhelming aversion to these methods and dislike of many of the ideas behind them should not obscure the fact that the "have not" nations do possess economic grievances. In the same way no reasonable student of history, however much he might abhor the excesses of the French and Russian Revolutions, would be disposed to deny the existence of abuses which helped to provoke these revolutions.

One of the most obvious disabilities of a country which is lacking in natural resources within its own customs frontier is that, in the present age of tariff protectionism, it often cannot sell its own products freely so as to obtain the means of paying for the raw materials which it needs. The best chance of preserving peace in the present explosive world would seem to lie in the ability of the Western democracies to steer a middle course between bellicosity and weakness. The recent expressions by responsible British and French statesmen of readiness to discuss economic grievances while refusing to tolerate political changes by force seem pointed toward this middle course.

Oil on the Fire

This newspaper has emphasized the regrettable part Americans have played in Japanese bombings of Chinese civilian centers in the Far East's undeclared war. Public opinion in the United States has not approved of the trade through which American exporters have supplied Japan with war materials and have thus helped to further aggression, treaty breaking and mass slaughter of noncombatants. Yet it has not developed sufficient active indignation to put a stop to this trade.

In the last few days the inconsistency of furnishing Japan with war materials has been brought right home to Americans in reports of Japanese demands that United States vessels withdraw from Chinese ports. These demands have been firmly rejected by United States authorities, who state in effect that American ships will go where needed by American citizens, even in the face of Japanese warnings.

Even in times when concepts of neutral rights are being modified by country-wide discussion of questions involved in neutrality legislation, Americans generally will agree that citizens stranded in danger zones through no fault of their own are entitled to aid from their Government. They will question, however, the wisdom of allowing other citizens at home to send war supplies to the nation responsible for the danger.

While American rejections of Japanese warnings were going forward, an audience at Wellesley, Mass., where the New England Institute of International Relations is meeting, was learning that Japan has imported from the United States more than 54 per cent of its thirteen major war commodities, and that in the first six months of 1938 Japan's war machines were powered and lubricated with oil of which America had supplied 90 per cent.

The United States will send its warships wherever needed, but must it continue to send its war materials too?

When Competitors Help

Stage players in Britain have discovered new rivals. In the past they have survived much powerful competition from bear-baiting, cinemas, radio, lawn tennis, and summer time. But now a new class of competitor is presenting itself. It consists, oddly enough, of stage players. These players are amateurs and foreign professionals. Organizations representing the interests of British workers in the theaters calculate that their clients lose 57,226 working weeks every year on account of this new competition. Yet there is another side to the case. In the past Miss Elisabeth Bergner, herself a Continental player, has kept a large company of English actors and actresses in continuous employment over a long period through the charm and intensity of her art. Miss Luise Rainer is doing the same thing now.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the Hartford (Conn.) Courant for its announced adoption of a policy of omitting generally from obituary notices the name of the disease to which the person is supposed to have succumbed. "Every physician knows," says the Courant editorially, "that the mental attitude of the patient has a great deal to do with his or her recovery, and it cannot be otherwise than disturbing to one undergoing treatment for a given disease to pick up the paper and read of deaths due to that same cause. . . . If we can make through the policy here announced a small contribution to the peace of mind of those who foster gloomy predictions we shall be well satisfied." This may well contribute to a helpful change in the customs of journalism and in the well-being of readers.

The Conservative House

Originally it was expected that the Senate would be the stronghold of property rights in the United States Government as against the more turbulent and numerous House of Representatives. And so it proved until after the Seventeenth Amendment introduced direct election of Senators.

In the current session, however, the House of Representatives has shown itself distinctly more conservative than the Senate. It opposed longer the addition of unbudgeted farm subsidy payments to the agriculture appropriation bill; it wrote various limitations into the relief bill; it voted geographical restrictions on the spread of the Tennessee Valley Authority; it originated —partly by constitutional necessity— the tax revision in aid of business.

This more conservative trend in the lower house may at the moment be due in large part to the effect of last year's elections which changed approximately eighty seats of the House while two-thirds of the heavily Democratic Senate, of course, held over. But political observers have remarked an increased number of liberal, insurgent, progressive or otherwise popularly-minded Senators under direct election.

When Jefferson, returning from his diplomatic post in Paris, asked Washington why the Constitutional Convention had established the Senate on a more aristocratic pattern than the House, Washington is said to have replied that it was so that legislation might be poured out of the cup into the saucer to cool. What may it signify if now legislation from the steaming cup of the Senate must be cooled in the saucer of the House?

You might think that the coming of night baseball would eliminate the "called on account of darkness" plaint. Not so. A recent night game between Hartford and Elmira was called on account of darkness—the lights went out.

Super-power in Radio

Refusal to permit WLW, the Crosley station in Cincinnati, to operate on 500,000 watts as it has for five years, ordered by the Federal Communications Commission and upheld by a United States Court of Appeals, does not necessarily mean the end of so-called super-power broadcasting.

The court decision made clear that WLW knew it was granted the 500,000 watts power only on an experimental basis and that five years' testing did not change that status. In view of the great demand for radio channels and power, the commission felt that granting of 500,000 watts power to but one station threw the entire broadcast structure out of balance.

Quite unforeseen at the time the WLW experimental license was given was the frequency modulation sending method developed by Major E. H. Armstrong. Yet that invention promises to open a way for many super-powered channels in the future.

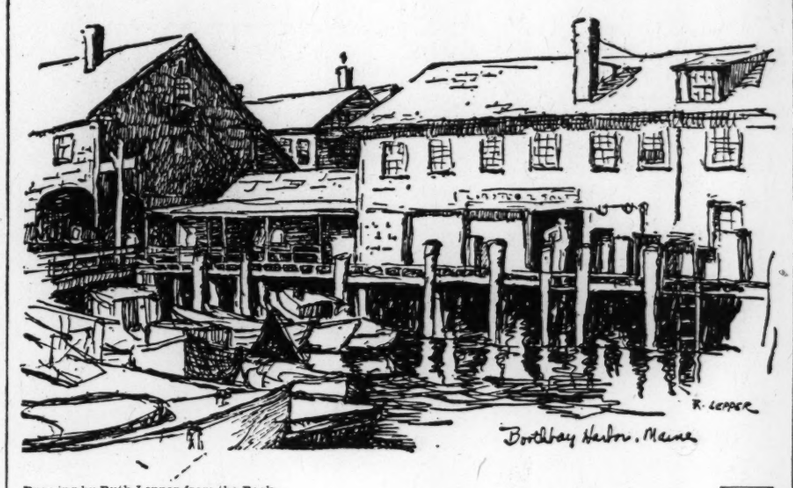
It is a different method of sending which is static-less and non-fading. It also permits far higher quality of reproduction than anything in radio today. It gives a consistent performance over a more useful concentrated area than does standard broadcasting. Finally, there is plenty of room for it in the ultra short wavelengths where it does its work.

Within five years Armstrong transmission should be playing a dominant part in American broadcasting. In time it very likely will take over entirely the function of the so-called regional and local station wavelengths. When this occurs these wavelengths will be free to be used for super-power stations designed to reach farming and other remote areas which call for tremendous power in order to get good reception. Not only 500,000 watts but even 1,000,000 watts would be possible then.

So invention promises to grant progress which the courts and the Federal Communications Commission must deny at this time, a proper denial based on their sole duty to recognize primarily the existing art and its correct regulation.

What better indication is there of the changing trend in transportation than the following advertisement which recently ran in a Chicago newspaper: "Young couple planning two week aerial vacation to Pacific Northwest, beginning June 17. Modern cabin plane. Can take two for reasonable rate. References interchanged."

An expert declares that it is possible to preserve vegetables by high-pitched sounds. In which case an off-key note may double the sour effect.



Drawing by Ruth Lepper from the Book

The Bookshelf

Maine Cult, Moderate Version

Edwin Valentine Mitchell's MAINE SUMMER (New York: Coward McCann. $2.50) is not just a book industriously put together out of a brief sojourner's impressions, but a distillation of many long, peaceful seasons in the "Mast Country." To the author Maine, in lovely Wiscasset, is the home of his ancestors: in Boothbay Harbor it is his own summer home. On the other hand, that note of idolatry so evident in the many books on the same subject is hardly noticeable in Mr. Mitchell's writing. Perhaps that is because he comes from Connecticut, which breeds a race somewhat thrifty in adjectives and enthusiasms. His avoidance of over-emphasis is far from being a hindrance to the enjoyment of his book.

Mr. Mitchell, as everyone knows who has read his "Art of Walking" and "The Horse and Buggy Age in New England," is a man who likes to prowl about, dig and delve, and absorb information and atmosphere. Pursuing this habit, he has taken in the lore of old houses, traditions of land and sea, villages, churchyards and inns, the gulls and the crows, the fish that make a notable element in Maine provender, and even the cats that are a numerous company, as in any seafaring region, and a distinguished one.

Writing on this subject of Maine cats, for example, Mr. Mitchell tells why it is that long-haired cats, Persians, so-called Angoras, coon cats, and the tailless Manxes are as frequently there seen as the ordinary short-hairs. The cat, in spite of its dislike of water, is the most sea-going of all domestic animals. In sailing days a cat was as necessary a part of the ship's company as the cook. Merchantmen returning from the Levant or from China took on cats of those ports to keep down the rats. Manx cats came with captains who touched on the Isle of Man or picked up their rat-catchers on near-by English water-fronts. Legend says that the coon cat, raccoonish only in appearance, is the descendant of a strange Oriental cat brought to Maine by no other than Captain Samuel Clough, famous for his connection with the plot to transport Marie Antoinette from her French prison to a house still standing at North Edgecomb.

The old houses of the Maine coast are an unending source of joy and of curiosity to the collector of social history. Mr. Mitchell writes pleasantly and with literary touches natural to a retired book seller (he used to have a book shop in Hartford) about mansions in Wiscasset, Thomaston, and Ellsworth, and about several seacoast taverns. As usual, there is never enough on this subject, just an appetizer which leaves the antiquity-lover hungering for more. What the author has to say about antiques to be found in Maine is also tempting but brief. In fact, one of the charms of the book is the impression it gives that the whole story of Maine has not yet been told, and that if one only hunted round one could discover something more for oneself.

Seasoning for all the chapters is in the form of exquisite little sketches of buildings, streets, and sea views by Ruth Lepper, almost all of them distinctly labeled, much to the satisfaction of the reader.

W. K. R.

Switzerland

An Editor's Travel Diary—XI

ZURICH

Friends in Geneva said we must see the Swiss National Exposition. With gorgeous mountains, meadows and lakes for the eyes to feed upon an exposition seemed even less than ever inviting. But here was an opportunity to see the national life as it could not be seen even by travel through many cantons. We were glad we didn't miss it. The exposition is truly Swiss, so indigenous that we heard only one person speaking English and even at the information booth my questions had to stumble in French. For an adequate report of the Zurich exposition the Monitor of April 25 should be read, but I cannot refrain from setting down personal, fragmentary impressions:

Swiss unity, strength and democracy emphasized with main exhibits devoted to "the land and the people." Pride in the Nation's record. "Six hundred years of faithfulness to order and liberty." The two qualities so many nations fail to drive as a team. . . . Graphic displays portraying history and development of the country. "Helvetia, mater fluviorum"—map showing the Danube, Rhine, Rhone and Po rivers, born of Switzerland's mountain snows. . . . "All Swiss are equal before the law. There are in Switzerland neither disabilities nor privileges of place, of birth, of person or of family"—in a display of school work. . . . Somebody could make a fortune selling good ice cream here. Tiny brick of a mealy ice costs about eight cents. . . . Pride in good work—"By the quality of our work our country is made strong." . . . "In our democracy labor problems are solved by tolerance and reason," part of a labor exhibit. We were as much impressed by the sentiments as by the exhibits, which are remarkable evidences of what can be accomplished by a nation without the oil, coal, iron or gold which some nations consider so indispensable as to be worth a war. . . . Electrical building very fine, showing with relief maps and actual streams how "white coal" is mined. . . . Lovely grounds, beautifully planted, with cable cars connecting two sides of lake. . . . One especially attractive feature — transport through grounds and some buildings by boats on a swift-running artificial brook. . . . One display was propaganda to check declining birth rate and emigration of Swiss. Ann said, "How can anyone who ever called this lovely country 'home' want to live away from it?"

ON THE TRAIN

Words by the way:

"There will be no war." "Those who can fight don't want to; those who want to can't" —a concierge at the hotel expressing the confident view which is typical of the Swiss today.

"The English *like* the Germans. We're all Anglo-Saxons. We've always understood the Germans better than the French. You can translate any German word into English" —an English friend explaining to a Swiss friend Britain's reluctance to end appeasement efforts.

"We don't like either Russia or Germany; Finland is a Republic, we'll stand up against either, but Russia is closer"—a Finnish girl commenting on Russian negotiations with France and Britain.

"French-speaking Switzerland has the least patience with France and German-speaking Switzerland is the part which most quickly becomes annoyed with Germany"—a Swiss friend emphasizing that racial lines lead to no attachments outside. In fact many people in Germanic cantons have stopped speaking German and use a Swiss-Deutsche dialect.

Man's devices seem very small in the midst of this grandeur and loveliness. The eye leaps from blue to green, to deeper green, to shiny white—from lake to grassy hills, to wooded slopes, to snowy waterfalls and glistening peaks, sun-capped. In the face of such bigness and beauty can men be ugly or mean?

D. M. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Weapons of Justice

By Frank L. Perrin

Two days ago, when the annual conference of Governors was convening at Albany, N. Y., it was hopefully forecast in this column that there would be realized, and expressed at that meeting, a clearer concept and pronouncement of the duties and powers of these officials so directly answerable and responsible to the people. That hope has been abundantly realized. While it might have been expected that almost on the eve of a national political campaign, in a conference of outstanding and perhaps ambitious men, all more or less politically minded, trial balloons and kites would be tested in the salubrious atmosphere provided, it is worthy of note that the speeches and deliberations were devoted almost entirely to ways and means designed to a better implementation of the weapons of right and justice placed in the hands of the chief executives of the States.

Encouraging developments in recent months have brought the realization that a courageous and an honest use of executive power can accomplish, in the overthrow and destruction of organized public enemies, what, a year ago, and for a decade or more, was said to be impossible. There is no denying the fact that the American people, or a majority of them at least, had reached the point where they believed that the vaunted powers of evil and political dishonesty were in the ascendant, and that honest government, especially in the cities, could never be restored. That is a dangerous surrender. It had been forgotten that in many instances the spoilers have been unseated and their leaders dethroned and punished. The people had been led to believe that in its newer and so-called modern form evil had become more tenacious, more firmly intrenched and grounded, more subtle and more assertive than ever before.

* * *

Now, it is discovered, just as it has been discovered time and time again in human history, that the power and spirit of a David armed with the sling of righteousness is still potent and that it will prevail against the armor and flimsy defenses of intrenched evil. Two of the States whose Governors took part in the conference, New York and Missouri, supply the visible and convincing evidence that the courage and vision of one man, fortified and buttressed by the sympathetic approval of a majority of those for whom he acts, can set in motion those positive forces against which the predatory legions of evil and injustice cannot stand.

Some months ago, in Jefferson City, Missouri's capital, in the midst of the campaign which ended in the overthrow of the Pendergast dynasty in Kansas City, Mo., Governor Stark spoke unboastingly but confidently in describing the methods and processes in the effort to enforce the law. A day or two ago, in Albany, speaking at the conference of Governors, he amplified, and in a degree reiterated, what sounded somewhat familiar, but strikingly true. He said: "Not only is the Governor the chief law-enforcement officer of the State, but he is the one official who has the responsibility and the authority for enforcement of the law in every part of the State."

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But to this Governor Stark added the important observation that while the courts and county and local enforcement officers and agencies are able to cope with so-called ordinary crime, the aggressive concentration of a higher agency is required to erase organized crime. He reminded his fellow conferees that with the office of Governor goes the necessary extraordinary power, if only it is used. Speaking for himself and his immediate listeners, he continued: "We, as the chief law enforcement officers of our respective states, can perform no more valuable service for democratic government than to help restore the confidence of the people in their democratic institutions."

In a recent address delivered at Tulsa, Okla., J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that the people of the United States paid a tribute of $16,000,000,000 annually to crime. Governor Stark quoted these figures. This bill, he said, represents a severe loss at a time when the country is straining every resource to bring about sound and lasting recovery. "But," he said, "it is more than a drain on national income, more than a potent obstacle in the toilsome path of recovery. It is a symptom of faults in our political structure which must be corrected if the faith of the American people in popular government is to be retained."

The Wide Horizon

The New North Americanism

By William H. Stringer

CANTON, N. Y.

That 3,000-mile boundary between the United States and Canada does have its fortifications. But, they are of understanding and trust. And one mechanism for building these ramparts stronger is the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs. Canadian-United States relations today are at their friendliest in history. Economists, educators and public officials attending the Conference from both sides of the border agreed to that without debate. One may lay present good feeling to the long absence of serious annexation talk in the United States, to the tourist trade, to Munich and events since in Europe, or, most recently, to that profoundly moving visit of Britain's and Canada's King and Queen to the United States.

But the solidarity can be attributed also to something newly sensed at the conference: Namely, that Canadians and those across their southern border are beginning to realize that they compose an important and influential segment of the world's peoples—the *North Americans*. And that this segment may have great promise for the future of democracy.

Possibly because they appreciated this, possibly because of the world's tensions, the Conference-planners directed this year's parley beyond purely domestic problems. Canadian-United States public opinion, they felt, was fixed chiefly on these matters: North America's external economic and political interests, and the problem of defense and defense commitments. So the gathering looked the present war danger squarely in the face, examined its effects on trade and defense, and tried to formulate North America's contribution toward combatting the chaos that threatens.

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There was little dissent on what would happen in event of a European war. The Canadians had come down to the meeting feeling that they were in for it. Canada would fight. Its British ties, increasingly strong since Munich and London's March turnabout, would compel that. Probably there would be conscription for home service under the Draft Act, with volunteers furnishing the expeditionary force abroad. French Canada would not object to that. As for the United States, it, too, both Canadian and United States delegates felt, would be in the conflict if the fighting dragged on, or if the cause of the democracies grew at all desperate.

But as to what Canada and the United States should do to head off war, there the Conference found the answer more difficult. Should there be joint action to revive collective security under the League? But United States opinion is not quite ready for that. Should there be a drive to fit Europe with the garment of federalism worn so peacefully, if imperfectly, in North America? That may be too Utopian for the present. Certainly, the delegates agreed, there can and must be education in these directions. And the parley heard World War generals taking the professors to task for not educating youth in these matters of promoting world security.

Still it was difficult to decide on steps to be taken here and now, before Europe should boil over. Canadians felt Canada could do little alone, Canada with its population of 10,000,000, Canada whose influence has already been placed in the scales. The United States, however, could sway the balance with its vast industrial strength and man-power. Definite Washington commitments, a professor remarked, would obviate the need to Britain of the Russian alliance.

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Yet American public opinion is distinctly not ready for that. Was there, then, any hope for the "internationalists"? Yes, delegates from both sides of the border found great encouragement in this: They sensed a growing apprehension in the United States of the possibility that America's first line of defense may well be in Europe, even as President Roosevelt once indicated. And an appreciation that a totalitarian triumph in Europe might well mean a crushing armaments burden to be borne by the United States for years to come. And finally, a feeling that if dictatorship ruled all of Europe, it could not be kept out of North America, much less South America.

This growing public consciousness might keep the United States moving along its present road, away from the extremes of isolation, on a highway built out of warnings to the aggressors and present action to assure the upholders of order, of material aid in event of conflict.

Here the Conference found a foremost aim and a hope—that North America, by whatever action it assisted in curbing aggression, would make certain that it was not contributing merely to another Grand Alliance or to another Versailles with its vain aftermath, but instead that North America should cast its influence toward creation of a new world order.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Public Service

There need be no relaxation of pressure for reforms in government; no less, but rather more, insistence on enforcement—and observance—of law. A private citizen's enhanced sense of personal responsibility for the success, in public service, of other individuals would surely stimulate demand for reforms. The private citizen's sympathetic interest in the welfare—and work—of fellow citizens who are in public employ would desire the best possible conditions for their honorable careers. . . .

Particularized, personalized, sympathetic encouragement by John Private Citizen to John Public Servant would be, indeed, a public service; spiritualizing both the citizen who gives the cheering word, and the citizen who receives it.—Benjamin Layman in *Citizens League Bulletin*, Kansas City, Mo.